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ШОСТАКОВИЧ SHOSTAKOVICH

СВЕТЛЫЙ
РУЧЕЙ

Балет
Клавир

THE LIMPID
STREAM

Ballet
Piano Score

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1997
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DSCH

Mus 83-49



J. Moravobur

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

THE LIMPID STREAM

Op. 39

**A Comedy Ballet
in Three Acts
and Four Scenes**

Story for the Ballet by Fyodor Lopukhov
and Adrian Piotrovsky

Piano Arrangement by the Composer

Text and explanatory article
by Inna Barsova

Edited by Manashir Iakubov

Commentary by Inna Barsova
and Manashir Iakubov

DSCH PUBLISHERS
1997



ДМИТРИЙ ШОСТАКОВИЧ

СВЕТЛЫЙ РУЧЕЙ

Соч. 39

Комедийный балет
в трех действиях,
четырех картинах

Либретто Федора Лопухова
и Адриана Пиотровского

Переложение для фортепиано автора

Подготовка текста и пояснительная статья
Инны Барсовой

Общая редакция Манашира Якубова

Комментарии Инны Барсовой
и Манашира Якубова



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "DSCH"
1997

Оркестровый материал балета "Светлый ручей"
Дмитрия Шостаковича можно получить
в издательстве "DSCH" (Россия, 103009, Москва,
Брюсов пер., 8/10-2-23)

The score and instrumental parts for *The Limpid Stream*
by Dmitri Shostakovich are available for hire
from DSCH Publishers (8/10 Bryusov Lane, 2-23,
Moscow 103009, Russia)



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Мой третий балет¹

Трудное и ответственное дело — создать большой балет на советской тематике. Но я не боюсь трудностей. Идти по проторенной дорожке, пожалуй, легче и "безопаснее", но скучно, неинтересно, ничемно.

...Группа советских артистов едет на Кубань, где она встречается с кубанскими колхозниками. Эта встреча происходит впервые. Колхозники, полагая сперва в артистах людей какой-то иной, незнакомой сферы, не знают, как и с какой стороны к ним подойти. И артисты не сразу находят с колхозниками общий язык.

Очень скоро, впрочем, обе стороны выясняют массу общих точек соприкосновения. Те и другие строят социалистическую жизнь: первые — в колхозе, другие — на фронте искусства. Любовные перипетии, возникшие на лоне кубанской природы, еще больше сближают обе бригады — колхозную и актерскую.

Сюжет этот — очень простой и незамысловатый — талантливо разработан культурнейшим знатоком театра и балетной драматургии А. Пиотровским. А участие такого своеобразного мастера, как балетмейстер Ф. Лопухов, и художника М. Бобышова, сделавшего прекрасный макет, позволяет рассчитывать на яркое, колоритное зрелище.

Музыка в этом балете, на мой взгляд, весела, легка, развлекательна и, главное, танцевальна. Я намеренно старался найти здесь ясный, простой язык, одинаково доступный для зрителя и для исполнителя. Танцевать на ритмически и мелодически рыхлом материале, по-моему, не только трудно, попросту — невозможно.

Я считаю глубоко неправильным попытки подменять настоящий балет неким суррогатом драматизированной пантомимы. Мне довелось однажды видеть в Ленинграде (это было несколько лет назад) вечер талантливого ленинградского балетмейстера Якобсона (сейчас он работает в Москве), отрицавшего в ту пору примат танца в балете и сводившего балет к сплошной пантомиме. Признаюсь, эта идея, реализованная на деле, показалась мне мало убедительной.

Откровенно говоря, глядя всякий раз на так называемую "чистую пантомиму", я не могу отделаться от ощущения, что передо мною происходит разговор глухонемых. Есть в этой, казалось бы, "реалистичности" какая-то непреодолимая ненатуральность. Как в опере не обойдешься без пения (тоже ведь условность), так и не выкинешь танца из балета. Не бороться с этой условностью надо, а оправдать ее.

Мне кажется, что в поисках принципов нового советского балетного спектакля на наиболее верном пути стоит Ленинградский Малый оперный театр. Не

¹ "Светлый ручей". Комедийный балет в 3-х действиях и 4-х картинах. Музыка Дм. Шостаковича. Либретто Ф. Лопухова и Адриана Пиотровского // Сборник статей и материалов к постановке балета в Государственном академическом Малом оперном театре. Л., 1935. С. 14—15. См. также в кн.: "Светлый ручей". Балет в трех действиях и четырех картинах. Музыка Д. Д. Шостаковича. Либретто Ф. В. Лопухова и А. И. Пиотровского. Издание Государственного академического Большого театра Союза ССР. [М], 1935. С. 13—14 (с некоторыми сокращениями и изменениями).

Печатается по тексту ленинградского издания с некоторыми уточнениями по изданию ГАТОБа.

вступая в противоречие с "условностью" танца, более того, сохраняя даже классику как систему танцевального движения, театр пытается специфическими средствами найти реалистический стиль балетного спектакля.

И "Арлекинада" (муз. Дриго) и "Коппелия" (муз. Делиба) в постановке Ф. Лопухова — два, на мой взгляд, блестяще удавшихся опыта фабульного, осмысленного (в специфике классического танца) реалистического балета. Обе эти танцевальные комедии — отличный трамплин, с которого театр уже может сделать прыжок к советскому балетному спектаклю без риска сломать себе шею.

"Светлый ручей" — мой третий по счету балет на советскую тематику. Первые два — "Золотой век" и "Болт" — в драматургическом отношении я считаю крайне неудачными. Мне кажется, главная ошибка кроется в том, что авторы либретто, пытаясь показать в балетном спектакле нашу действительность, совершенно не учли балетной специфики. Это очень серьезная вещь — отражение в балете социалистической действительности. К ней нельзя подходить поверхностно. А такие, скажем, эпизоды, как "Танец энтузиазма" или пантомимное изображение трудового процесса (битье молотом по наковальне), обличают недостаточно продуманный подход к проблеме реалистического балетного спектакля, построенного на советской тематике.

Я не могу поручиться, конечно, что и третья моя попытка не окажется неудачной, но даже и тогда это ни в коем случае не отвратит меня от намерения и в четвертый раз взяться на сочинение советского балета.

Dmitri SHOSTAKOVICH

My Third Ballet¹

Writing a major ballet on a Soviet theme is a difficult and responsible business. But I do not fear difficulties. It is perhaps easier and "less dangerous" to follow the beaten path, but it is boring, uninteresting and meaningless.

... A group of Soviet ballet dancers are on their way to the Kuban region to meet some Kuban collective farmers. This is the first such meeting. To begin with, the collective farmers see the ballet dancers as people from another, unknown world and do not know how to approach them. The ballet dancers also find it difficult at first to break the ice.

Very soon, however, both sides discover that they have many things in common. Both the farmers and the ballet dancers are constructing socialism: the former on a collective farm, the latter in art. Romantic intrigues set against the backdrop of the Kuban countryside bring the farmers and ballet dancers still closer together.

The plot—very simple and straightforward—has been skilfully developed by A. Piotrovsky, a most cultured connoisseur of theatre and ballet drama. The collaboration of F. Lopukhov, a choreographer of unique talent, and the artist M. Bobyshov, who has created a splendid scale model, means that we can hope for a dramatic and colourful spectacle.

¹ "The Limpid Stream. Comedy ballet in 3 acts and 4 scenes. Music by D. Shostakovich. Libretto by F. Lopukhov and A. Piotrovsky", in: *Collection of Articles and Materials to the Production of the Ballet at the State Academic Maly Opera Theatre*, Leningrad, 1935, pp. 14-15 (in Russian). See also in *The Limpid Stream. A ballet in three acts and four scenes. Music by D.D. Shostakovich. Libretto by F.V. Lopukhov and A.I. Piotrovsky*, the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR, Moscow, 1935, pp. 13-14 (abridged and amended) (in Russian).

Printed according to the text of the Leningrad edition with certain corrections introduced in the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet publication.

The music to the ballet is, in my opinion, happy, light, entertaining and, most importantly, ideal to dance to. I deliberately sought to find a clear, simple language, equally comprehensible both for the audience and for the performers. In my view, it is not merely difficult but quite simply impossible to dance to music with a flabby rhythm and melody.

I believe it fundamentally wrong to try to replace genuine ballet with some kind of surrogate in the form of a dramatised pantomime. I once had occasion to see in Leningrad (this was several years ago) a performance choreographed by the talented Leningrad choreographer Yakobson (now working in Moscow), who at the time wholly rejected the primacy of dance in ballet, and who had reduced ballet to nothing but pantomime. I must admit that I found this idea, translated into reality, not very convincing.

To be frank, every time I look at so-called "pure pantomime", I cannot get rid of the feeling that I am witnessing a conversation between deaf mutes. There is something insuperably unnatural in this apparent "realism". Just as one cannot omit music from opera (though this is also a convention), so one cannot eject dancing from ballet. One should not oppose this convention but vindicate it.

It seems to me that, in the search for new principles for the new Soviet ballet spectacle, the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre has chosen the most promising path. In their search to achieve a realistic ballet style using specific means, the theatre is not only not disputing the "convention" of dance but is even preserving classical ballet as a system of ballet movement.

Harlequinade (music by Drigo), and *Coppelia* (music by Delibes), choreographed by F. Lopukhov, are, in my opinion, two brilliantly successful attempts to produce an allegorical, carefully thought-out (in terms of the specifics of classical ballet) realistic ballet. Both these ballet comedies provide an excellent trampoline from which the theatre can launch itself into the Soviet ballet spectacle without the danger of breaking its neck.

The Limpid Stream is my third ballet on a Soviet theme. The first two—*The Golden Age* and *Bolt*—are, in my view, unsuccessful in dramatic terms. The main error, it seems to me, lies in the fact that the authors of the libretto, seeking to show our reality in a ballet production, totally failed to make allowance for the specifics of ballet. Reflecting socialist reality in ballet is a very serious matter. It cannot be approached superficially. Such episodes, for example, as "The Dance of Enthusiasm" or the pantomime illustration of the labour process (striking an anvil with a hammer) expose an inadequately thought-out approach to the problem of realistic ballet on Soviet themes.

Of course, I cannot be certain that my third attempt will not prove unsuccessful, but even then this will not deter me from my intention to make a fourth attempt at composing a Soviet ballet.

Балет "Светлый ручей"

КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ *

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ПЕРВОЕ

Картина первая

Маленький, потерявшийся в степях полустанок на одной из железнодорожных веток Северного Кавказа. Ранняя осень. К окончанию полевых работ на праздник урожая в район должна приехать из столичного театра артистическая бригада. Из ближайшего колхоза "Светлый ручей" жители пришли на полустанок встречать гостей. Среди них — колхозный активист, общий любимец старый Гаврилыч, школьница Галя, молодой агроном Петр и его жена Зина — местная затейница. Последними подспевают дачники — обыватели: пожилой мужчина и его жена — молодящаяся дама. Зина, задумчивая и мечтательная, в ожидании гостей занята книжкой. Петр, веселый и жизнерадостный, старается всячески развлечь Зину, вовлекая в это и других. Наконец все, кроме Зины, идут на платформу. Оживленной толпой встречающие возвращаются вместе с приехавшими артистами. В артистической бригаде — Гармонист, Классическая танцовщица и ее партнер.

Зина окликает танцовщицу, та останавливается. Они остаются вдвоем. Какая неожиданная встреча! Ведь когда-то они вместе учились в балетной школе. С тех пор Зина вышла замуж за агронома и уехала с ним работать в колхоз. Никто и не знает теперь, что она была когда-то танцовщицей. "Забыла ли ты свои танцы?" — спрашивает балерина и как бы невзначай вынимает свои туфельки. Нет, Зина не забыла своего искусства, и это она сейчас докажет. Подруги надевают балетные туфли и весело вспоминают уроки танцев, соперничая друг с другом. Но вот возвращаются Гаврилыч и муж Зины Петр. Зина знакомит его с танцовщицей. Гаврилыч и Зина уходят. Петр в восторге от приехавшей артистки, она кажется ему такой особенной, блестящей. Петр начинает ухаживать за танцовщицей. Возвращающиеся Гаврилыч и Зина видят это. У Зины возникает первое ревнивое чувство.

Картина вторая

День клонится к вечеру. На поляне расположилась полеводческая бригада "Светлый ручей". Появляются артисты. Петр представляет их полеводческой бригаде колхоза. Начинается импровизированное торжество. Артисты привезли подарки. Вот граммофон, им награждают самого Гаврилыча. Вот нарядное шелковое платье, его отдают лучшей доярке. Веселыми поздравлениями приветствуют награжденных. Начинаются застолье и танцы. Первыми выступают седые, бородатые "инспекторы по качеству" со своим предводителем Гаврилычем. Опоздавших дачников также заставляют плясать. На потеху всем они исполняют некогда модный "шаконь". За ними танцуют девушки — участницы созданного Зиной самодеятельного кружка. Доярка в подаренном ей нарядном платье танцует в паре с Трактористом. Все более разгорается веселье. Гаврилыч просит приезжих артистов, чтобы и они сплясали что-нибудь. Артистам неловко танцевать в обычных платьях, но им не хочется отказывать колхозникам. Они выступают посреди пшеничных скирд. Попросили сплясать и Гармониста со школьницей Галей. Но вот выступают с лихой пляской молодые полеводы — кубанцы и кавказцы. Веселье достигает своей вершины.

Во время общего ухода старый дачник успел шепнуть приезжей танцовщице о том, что он хотел бы ее увидеть. В то же время его жена пытается назначить свидание Классическому танцовщику. А Петр просто ушел танцевать с танцовщицей. Расстроенная Зина плачет. Но

* Составлено на основе премьерных буклетов и других архивных материалов. — И. Б.

вот возвращается танцовщица. Она старается уверить Зину, что не имеет никакого желания отвечать на ухаживания ее мужа. Танцовщица предлагает Зине открыть молодежи ее прежнюю профессию. Зина соглашается, и опять они обе танцуют. Удивлению нет предела. Танцовщице приходит мысль подшутить над Петром и другими и прийти на свидание переряженными. Танцовщица предлагает переодеться в костюм партнера и идти на свидание к молодящейся дачнице. Танцовщик переоденется в женский костюм и пойдет на свидание к старому дачнику, Зина же пойдет на свидание к своему мужу в театральном костюме танцовщицы. Сговор состоялся.

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ВТОРОЕ

Картина третья

Теплая южная ночь. На поляне, окруженной кустами и деревьями, собралась молодежь; приходят и опоздавшие старые дачники. Участники сговора назначают Петру и дачникам свидания. Спешно начинается переодевание, как было условлено. Гармонист приглашает на танец школьницу Галю.

С велосипедом приближается к месту свидания старый дачник, вооруженный ружьем, патронташем и подзорной трубой. Здесь же появляется и его жена, кокетливо надевшая классические туфли. Их потешный вид вызывает всеобщее веселье. Внезапно среди деревьев старый дачник видит свою прекрасную танцовщицу, не замечая, что под женским платьем скрывается танцовщик. Их сменяет другая пара: на свидание к старой дачнице выходит Классическая танцовщица в костюме своего партнера.

Появляется Петр, поджидающий столичную танцовщицу, в которой он не узнает свою переодетую жену. Их сцена прерывается буффонадой. Выбегает дачник и переодетый балериной танцовщик. Танцовщица, переодетая в мужской костюм, появляется из-за кустов и требует соблазнителя к ответу. Происходит шутовская дуэль, заканчивающаяся "убийством" партнера танцовщицы. Вместо выстрела Гаврилыч ударяет в ведро, звук которого старый дачник принимает за стрельбу. Старик в ужасе убегает, а "убитая" тотчас вскакивает и весело танцует под хохот "заговорщиков". Ночь шуток заканчивается общей пляской.

ДЕЙСТВИЕ ТРЕТЬЕ

Картина четвертая

Настало утро следующего дня, праздника урожая. На поляне празднично украшенные качели, эстрада. Сходится народ. Сейчас приезжие артисты должны начать свое выступление. Агроном с нетерпеливым вниманием ждет начала выступления Классической танцовщицы, с которой он, как ему помнится, встретился ночью в лесу. Но, к величайшему его изумлению, на эстраде танцует не одна, а две одинаковые танцовщицы. Лица их скрыты под масками. После того как танец окончен, Петр бросается к артисткам. Сцена прерывается появлением старых дачников. Старый дачник бухается на колени и кается в ночном преступлении, но к нему подводят "убитую" им "даму". Он понимает, что его высмеяли.

Но вот танцовщицы снимают вуаль. Тайна разъясняется. Смущенный агроном, увидевший, что его провели, робко просит прощенья у своей жены. Их наконец мирят. Пляска захватывает всех участников праздника. Колхозная молодежь и старики вместе с приезжими артистами пускаются в финальный пляс.

The Limpid Stream

A Ballet

SYNOPSIS *

ACT I

Scene I

A small railway station lost in the steppe on one of the North Caucasian branch lines. Early autumn. A group of ballet dancers from a Moscow theatre are due to arrive in the district for the harvest celebrations to mark the end of work in the fields. People from the nearby collective farm, "The Limpid Stream", have come to the station to meet their guests. Among them are a collective-farm activist, old Gavriylch, everyone's favourite, the schoolgirl Galya, the young agronomist Pyotr and his wife, Zina, always ready to plan and organise. The last to arrive are people from a nearby country cottage—an elderly gentleman and his wife, a woman who clearly wishes to look younger than her years. Zina, pensive and dreamy, is reading a book while waiting for the visitors to arrive. Pyotr, cheerful and full of life, is trying to attract Zina's attention, and involving others in his attempts. Finally, all except Zina go onto the platform. They return, laughing and talking, with the ballet dancers. The group of ballet dancers includes a concertina player, a classical ballerina and her male partner.

Zina calls to the ballerina, and the latter stops. They are left together. It is an unexpected meeting. They once studied together at ballet school. Since then Zina has married an agronomist and come with him to work on the collective farm. Now no one knows that she was once a dancer. "Have you forgotten your dances?" asks the ballerina, and then, as it were on the spur of the moment, she brings out her ballet shoes. No, Zina has not forgotten how to dance, and will prove it. The two friends put on ballet shoes and happily recall their dancing lessons, competing with each other. At this point, however, Gavriylch and Zina's husband, Pyotr, return. Zina introduces them to the ballerina. Gavriylch and Zina leave. Pyotr is full of admiration for the ballerina, who seems to him to be so special, so polished. Pyotr begins to flirt with the ballerina. Gavriylch and Zina, who have come back, see this. Zina feels her first pang of jealousy.

Scene II

Evening is drawing in. The field workers from "The Limpid Stream" are relaxing in the meadow. The ballet dancers appear. Pyotr introduces them to the collective-farm field workers. An improvised celebration begins. The ballet dancers have brought presents. First comes a gramophone, which they present to Gavriylch. Next there is a fine silk dress, which they give to the best milkmaid. The presentation is accompanied by cheerful congratulations. Then they begin to eat and drink and to dance. The first to perform are grey-haired, bearded "quality inspectors" with their leader, Gavriylch. The couple from the country cottage, who have arrived rather late, are also made to dance. To everyone's amusement, they dance a favourite from the past, the "Shakon". The next to dance are some young girls who belong to an amateur club run by Zina. The milkmaid, wearing the silk dress, dances with a tractor driver. The festivity is warming up. Gavriylch asks the ballet dancers to dance. The ballet dancers feel awkward at dancing in ordinary clothes, but they do not wish to refuse. They dance among the hay ricks. They also ask the concertina player to dance with the schoolgirl Galya. At this point, however, the young field workers—local Kuban and Caucasian people—begin a lively folk dance. The festivities reach their culmination.

As everyone is leaving, the elderly gentleman from the country cottage manages to whisper to the ballerina that he would like to see her. At that same time his wife is trying to arrange a rendezvous with the ballet dancer. Then Pyotr quite simply leaves with the ballerina. Zina, upset,

* Compiled on the basis of premiere booklets and other materials (*I. Barsova*).

begins to cry. However, the ballerina returns. She tries to convince Zina that she has no desire whatsoever to respond to the advances made by Zina's husband. She suggests that Zina tell the young people about her former profession. Zina agrees, and once again they begin to dance. The amazement of the collective farmers knows no bounds. The ballerina has an idea for playing a joke on Pyotr and the others by going to their rendezvous in disguise. She suggests dressing up in her partner's costume and going to meet the woman from the country cottage. Her partner will dress up in woman's clothes and go to meet the elderly gentleman. Zina will put on the ballerina's costume and go to meet her husband. The plot is laid.

ACT II

Scene III

A warm southern night. The young people have gathered in the meadow surrounded by bushes and trees; a little late, the couple from the country cottage also arrive, and the ballerina and her partner arrange their rendezvous with them. They then hurriedly change their dress, as previously agreed. The concertina player invites the schoolgirl Galya to dance.

The elderly gentleman from the country cottage comes to the appointed rendezvous with a bicycle, a gun, ammunition belt and telescope. His wife also appears, coquettishly attired in high-heeled shoes. Their comical appearance provokes general amusement. Suddenly the elderly gentleman sees his beautiful ballerina among the trees, failing to notice that the woman's dress conceals a man. Then another couple appear: the ballerina, wearing her partner's costume, is coming to meet the elderly gentleman's wife.

Pyotr appears, waiting for the ballerina from the capital and failing to recognise his own wife in disguise. Their meeting is interrupted by a buffoonery. The elderly gentleman from the country cottage and the ballet dancer dressed in woman's attire come running onto the scene. The ballerina, dressed in man's attire, appears from behind the bushes and demands an explanation from the seducer. There is then a mock duel ending in the "murder" of the ballerina's partner. The gunshot is imitated by Gavriylch striking a bucket, which the elderly gentleman takes for the sound of a gun firing. Horrified, he runs away, and the "corpse" immediately jumps up and dances joyously to the laughter of the "plotters". This night of pranks ends with everyone dancing together.

ACT III

Scene IV

It is the morning of the following day, the day of the harvest celebration. In the meadow, the swings and the stage are gaily decorated. People are beginning to arrive. It is time for the guest ballet dancers to begin their performance. The agronomist is impatiently expecting the entrance of the ballerina whom, so he believes, he met the previous night in the wood. However, to his great astonishment, not one but two identical ballerinas come out and dance on the stage. Their faces are hidden behind masks. When the dance is finished, Pyotr rushes to see the dancers. The scene is interrupted by the appearance of the couple from the country cottage. The elderly gentleman falls to his knees and confesses his crime of the previous night, but then the "murdered lady" comes up to him, and he realises that he is the victim of a joke.

Now the two ballerinas remove their masks. The mystery is resolved. The embarrassed agronomist, realising that he has been taken in, timidly asks his wife to forgive him. They are finally conciliated. Everybody begins to dance. The collective-farm workers and the elderly couple, together with the visiting ballet dancers, join in a final waltz.

Действующие лица

Зина, *затейница*

Петр, *ее муж, студент-агроном*

Классическая танцовщица

Классический танцовщик

} *бригада*

} *артистов*

Пожилой дачник

Молодая дачница, *его жена*

Гаврилыч, *инспектор по качеству*

Галя, *школьница*

Горец

Узбек

Кубанец

Доярка

Тракторист

Гармонист

Молодые парни, артисты, колхозники

Cast

Zina, *entertainer*

Pyotr, *her husband, a student agronomist*

Classical Ballerina

Classical Ballet dancer

} *A group of*

} *ballet dancers*

Elderly Gentleman

Young-Looking Woman, *his wife*

Gavriylch, *a quality inspector*

Galya, *a schoolgirl*

Mountain Tribesman

Uzbek

Kuban Man

Milkmaid

Tractor Driver

Concertina Player

Youths, other ballet dancers, farm workers

СВЕТЛЫЙ РУЧЕЙ

THE LIMPID STREAM

Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧ
D. SHOSTAKOVICH
Op. 39 (1934—1935)

Увертюра 1 Overture

Allegro $\text{♩} = 108$

Ф-п.
Piano

p legato

p cresc. f dim.

p legato cresc.

f ff dim.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

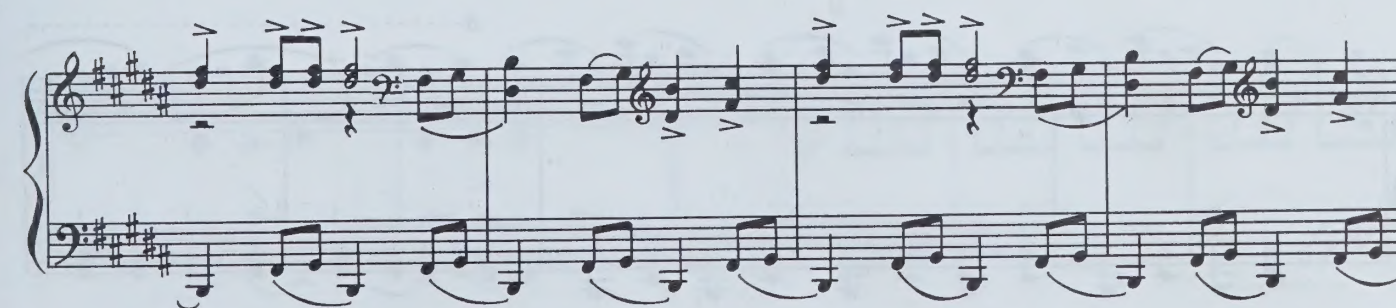
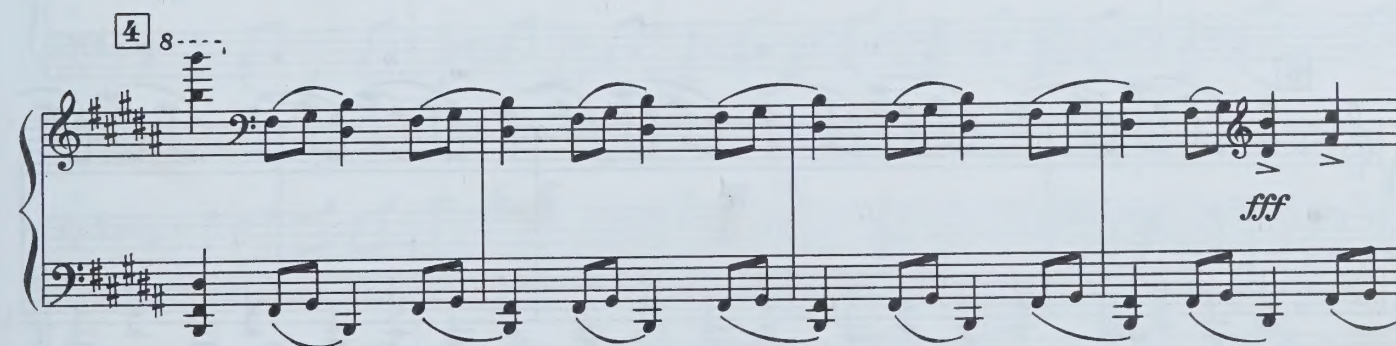
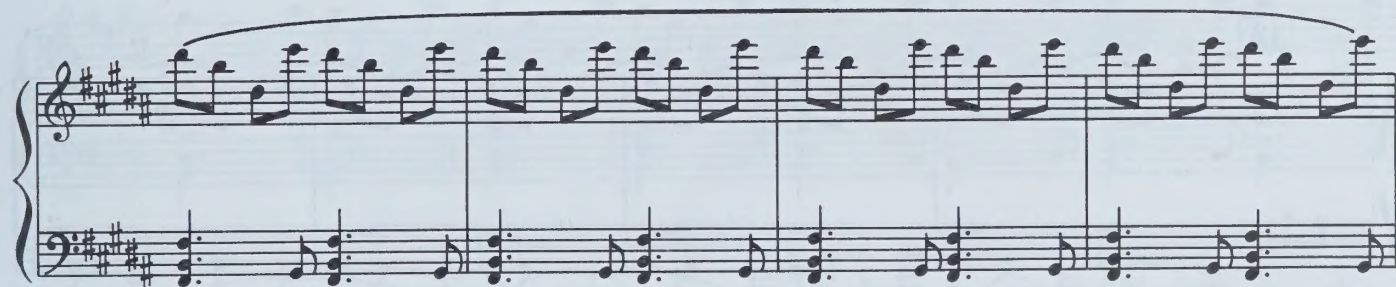
Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern.

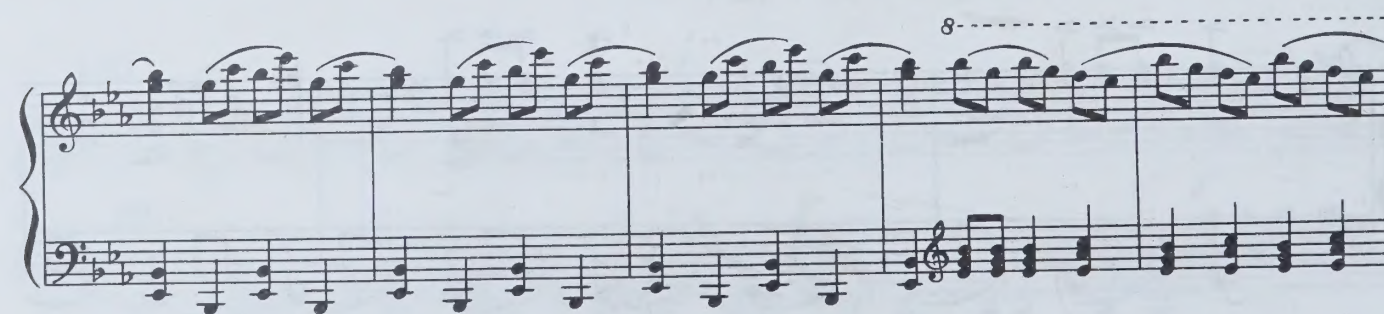
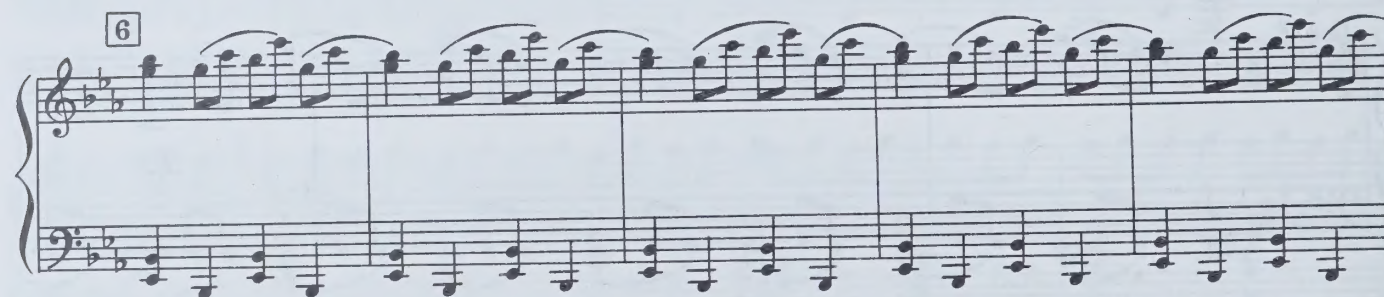
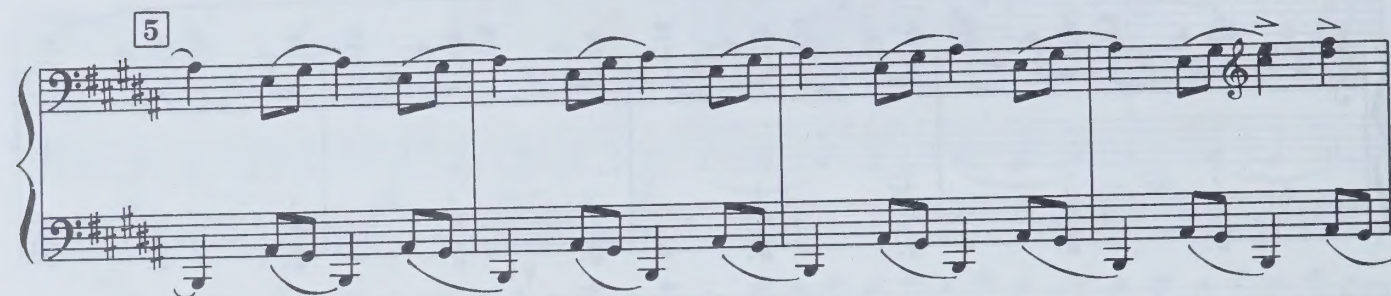
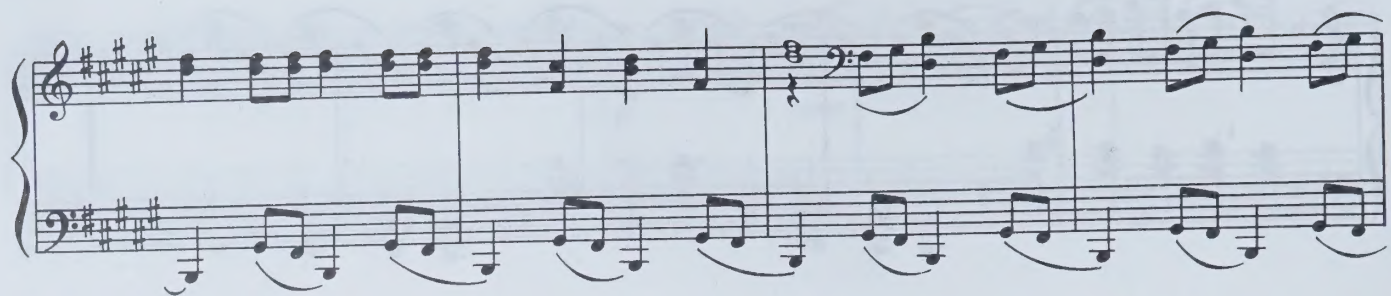
Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). A box with the number 2 is above the first measure.

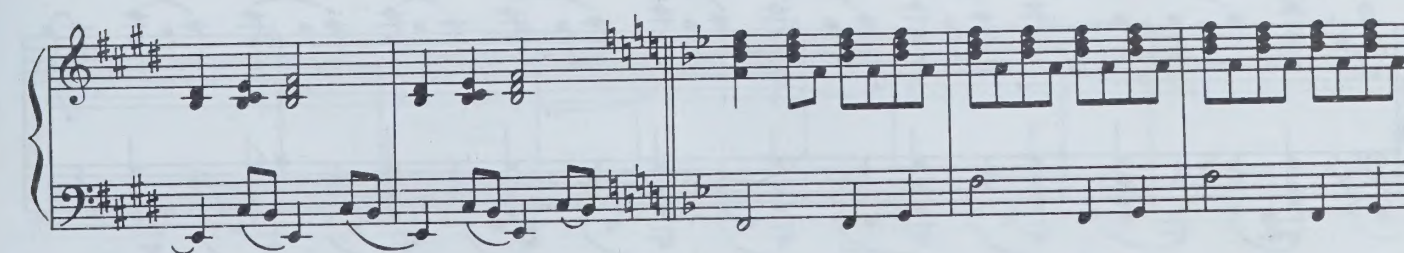
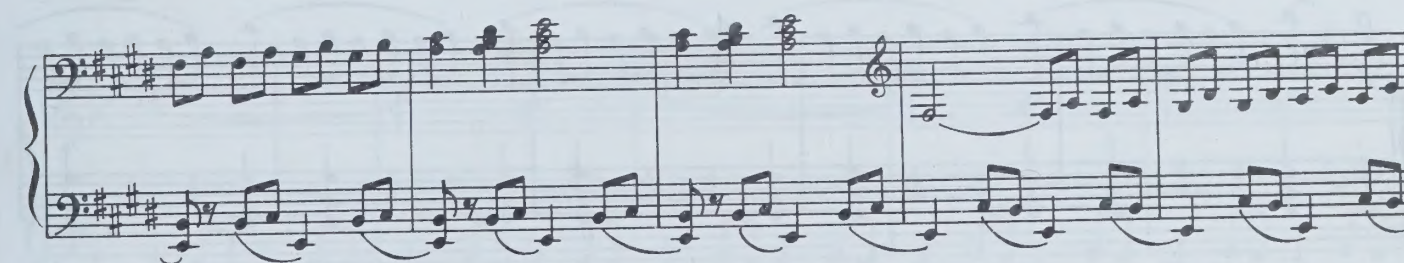
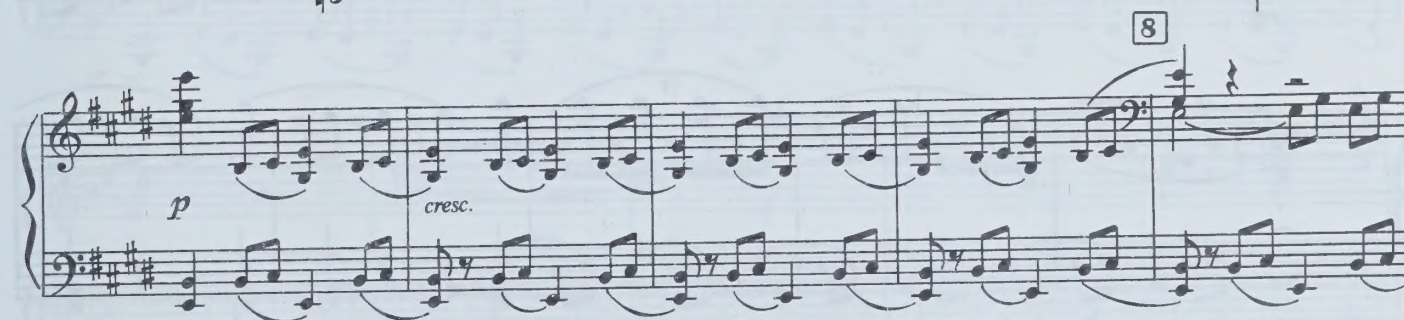
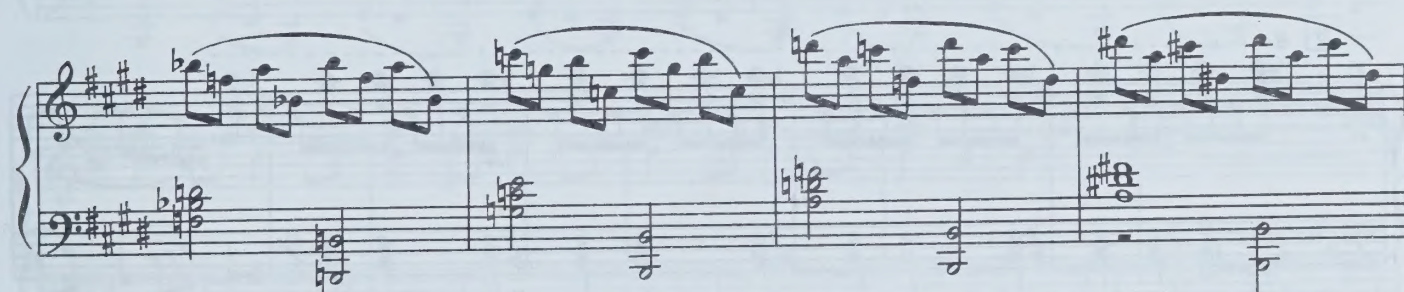
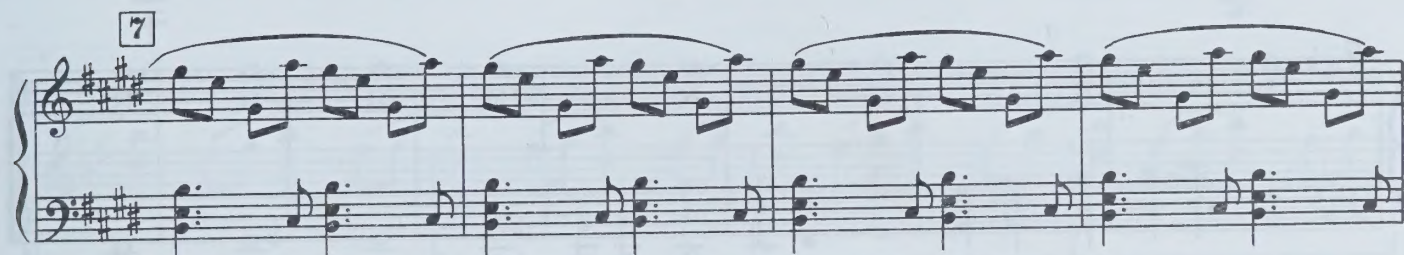
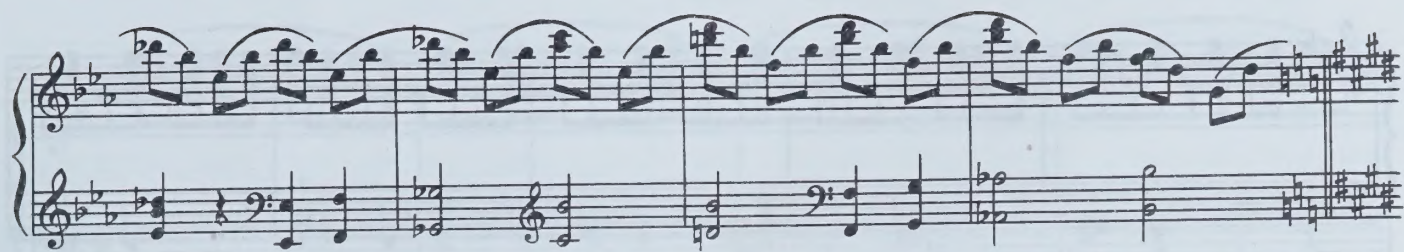
Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte).

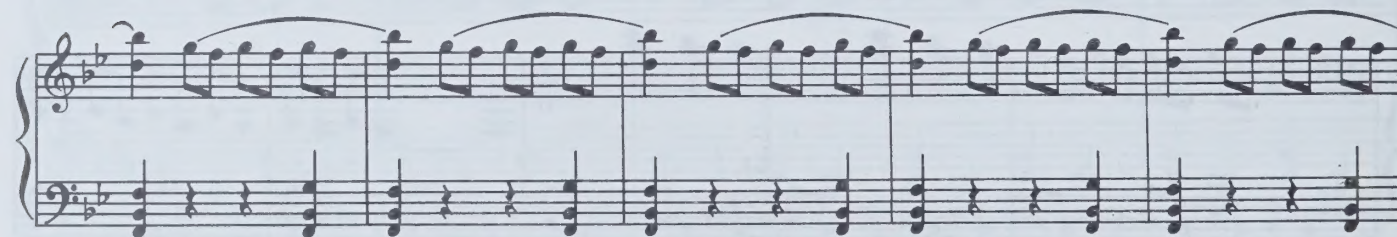
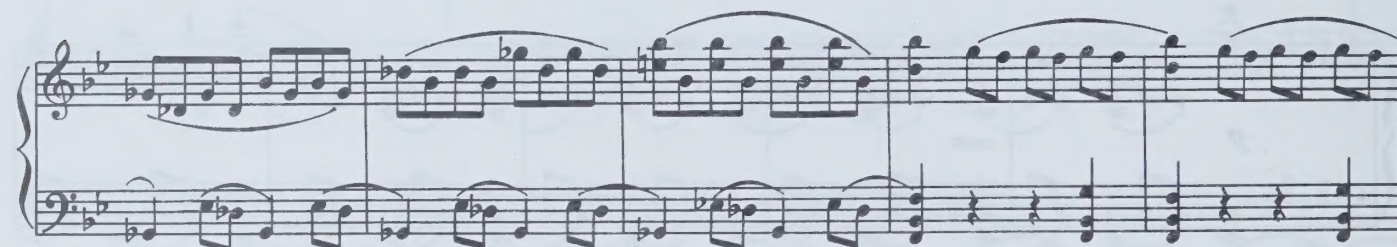
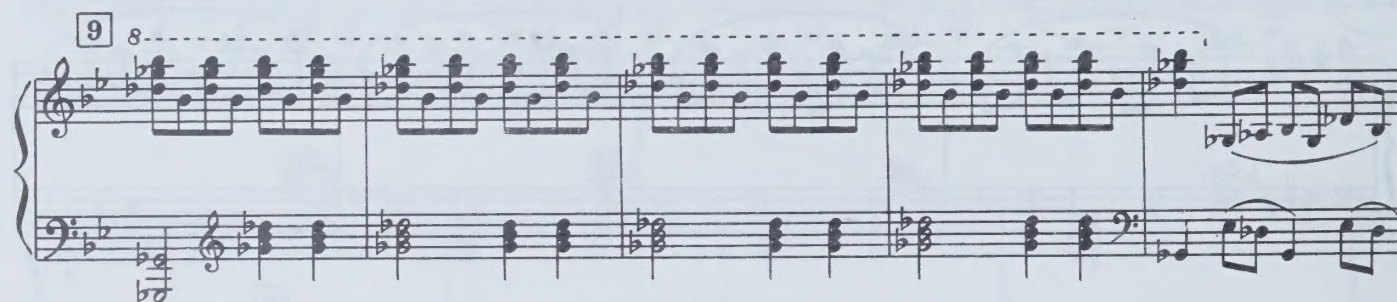
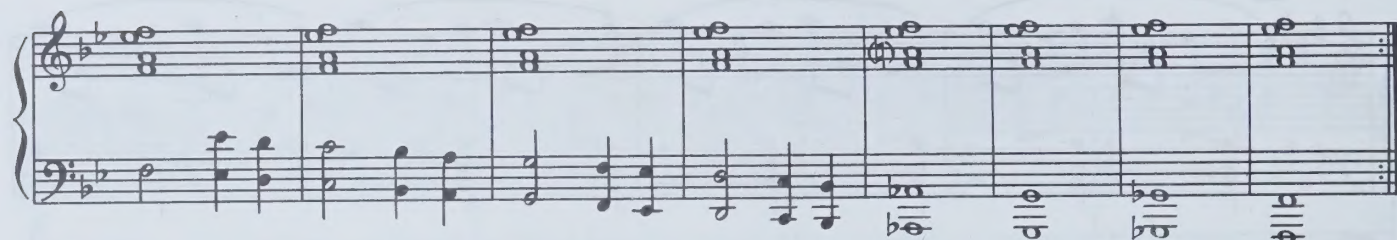
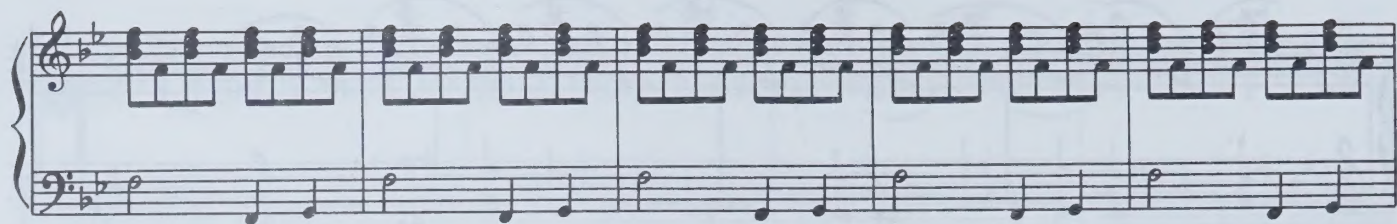
Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo). A box with the number 3 is above the first measure.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *fff* (fortississimo) and *f* (forte). A box with the number 3 is above the first measure.









First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The treble clef staff features a continuous eighth-note melody with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords in the first three measures and a final chord in the fourth measure.

10

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

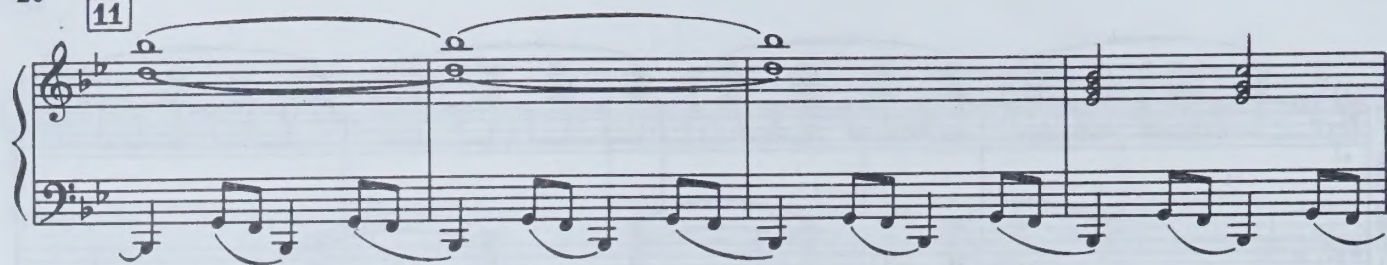
Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody, ending with a half note and a whole note. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features sustained chords, with the first two measures having a slur. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

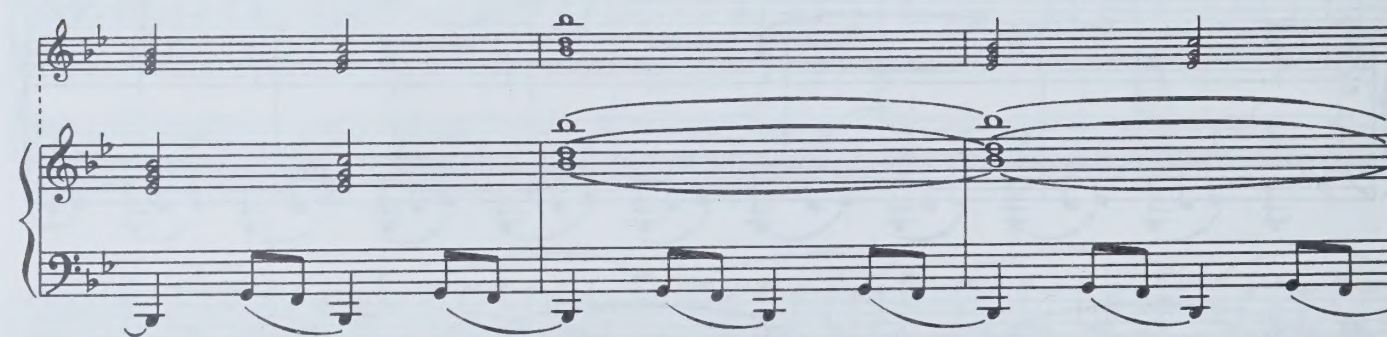
Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features sustained chords, with the first two measures having a slur. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features sustained chords, with the first two measures having a slur. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

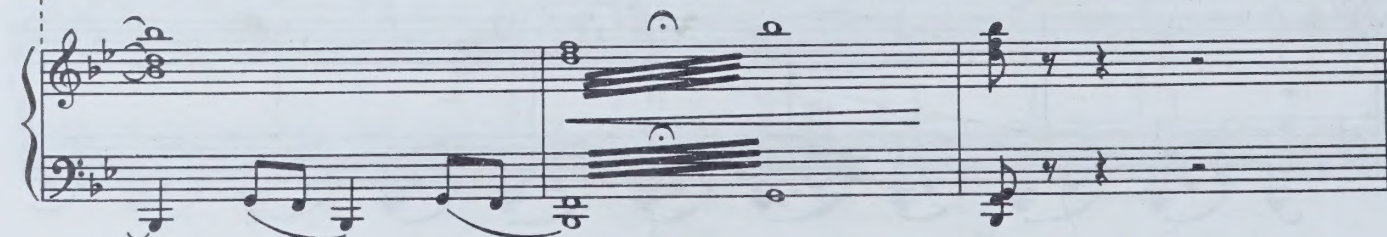
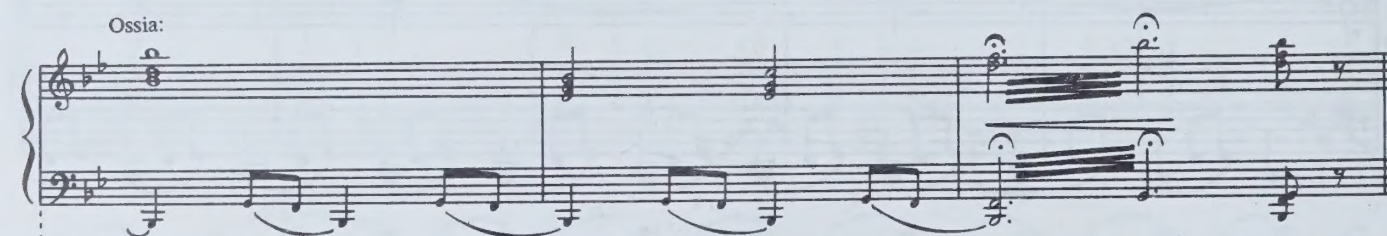
11



Ossia:



Ossia:



Действие первое

Act I

КАРТИНА ПЕРВАЯ

SCENE I

Адажио. Зина и Петр

2

Adagio. Zina and Pyotr

Adagio

ff

f *espress.*

f *mf* *p*

pp *p*

rit. *a tempo* *rit.*

1 2 3

5

4 Allegro

First system of the musical score. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes, starting with a fermata on the first note. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p marcato* and *f*.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand accompaniment remains steady. A *p* dynamic marking is present.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand melody features a repeat sign. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *p* dynamic marking is present. A box with the number 5 is located above the right hand staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand melody is marked *stacc. sempre*. The left hand accompaniment continues. A first ending bracket labeled 1. is shown at the end of the system.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand melody is marked *p marcato*. The left hand accompaniment continues. A second ending bracket labeled 2. is shown at the end of the system. A box with the number 6 is located above the right hand staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand melody is marked *f*. The left hand accompaniment continues. A *p* dynamic marking is present.

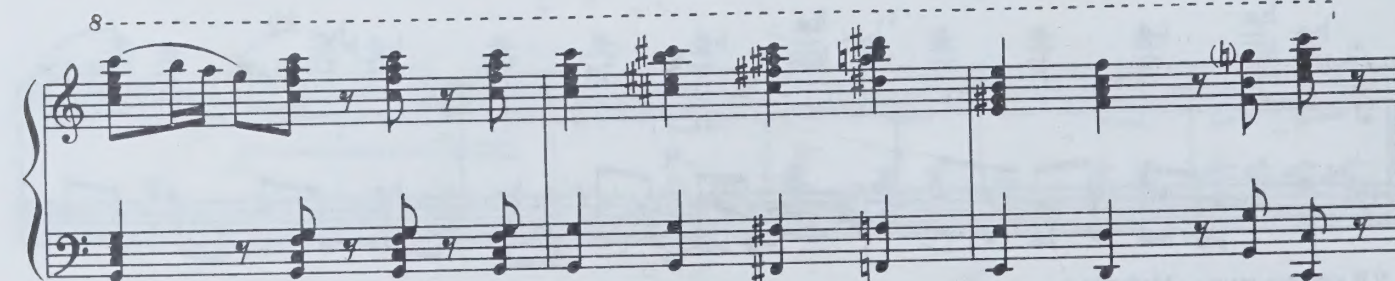
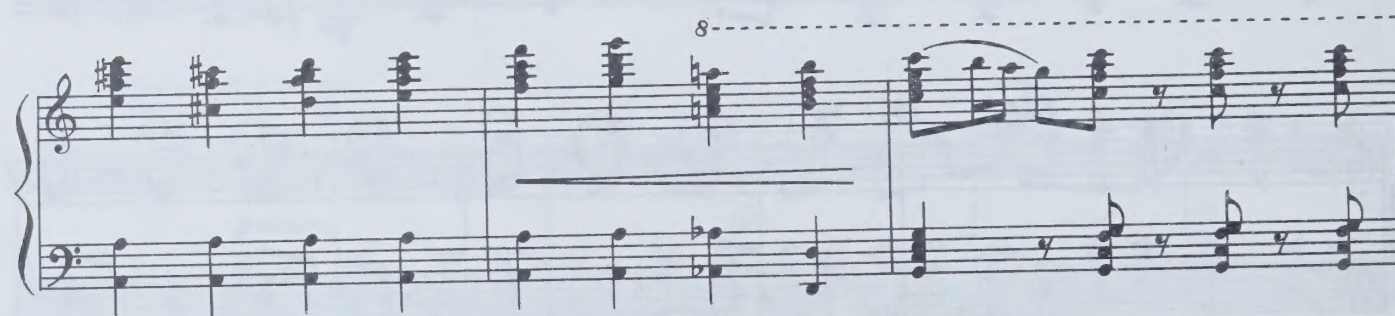
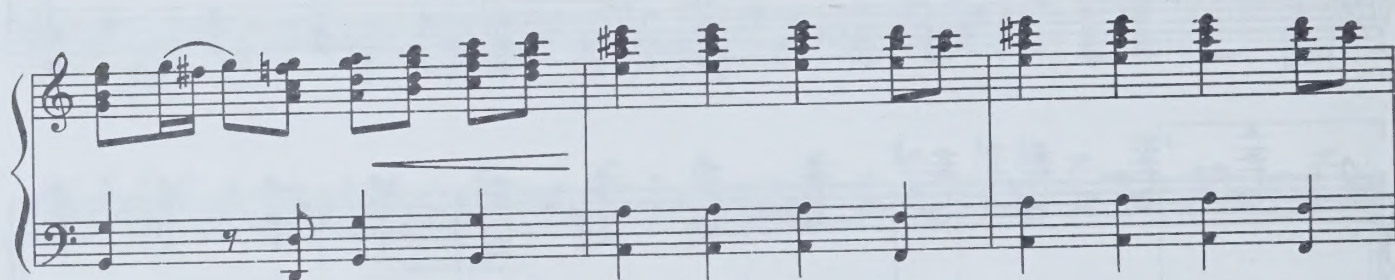
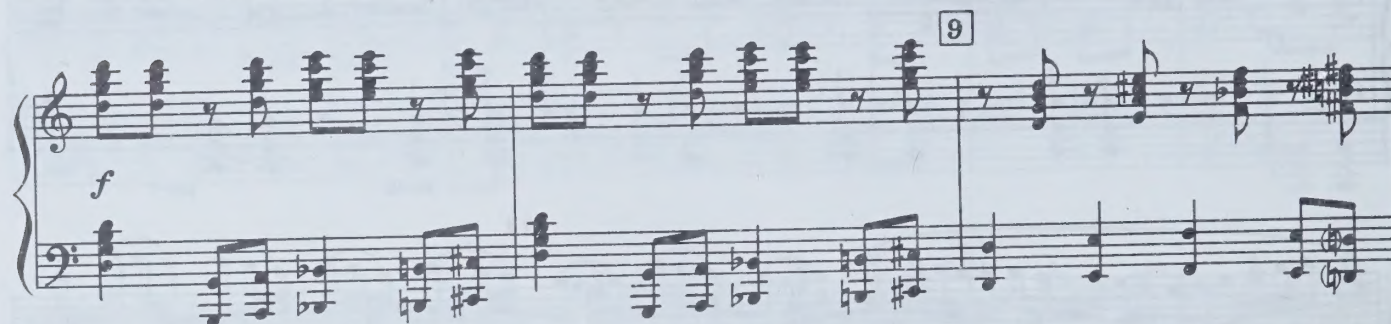
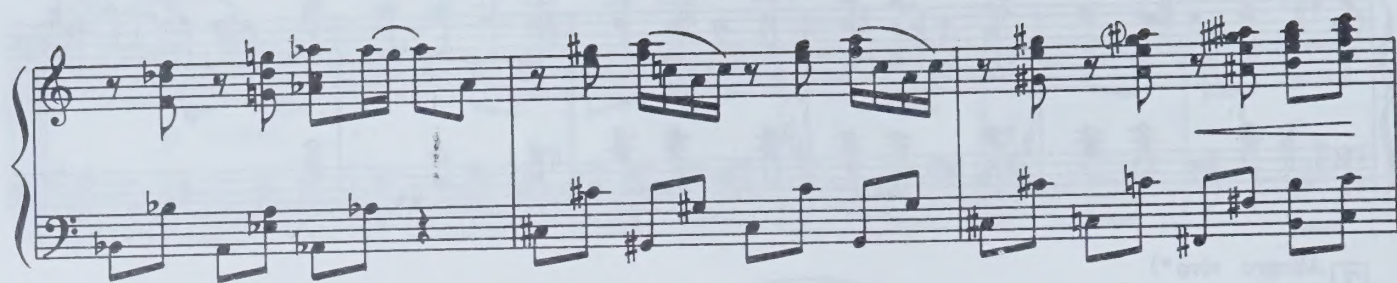
cresc. *f* *mf*

7 Allegro vivo*)

ff *simile*

8

*) В клавире темп — Moderato.
In the piano score the tempo is Moderato.



Марш

3

March

1 Allegretto

mp marc. *ff*

2 *dim.* *f* *p* *ff*

3 *ff* *ff* *ff*

4 *ff marc.* *mf marc.*

5 *ff* *ff* *f*

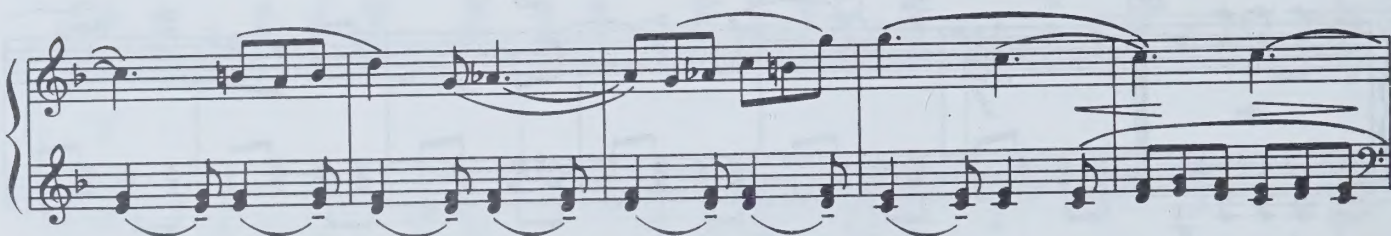
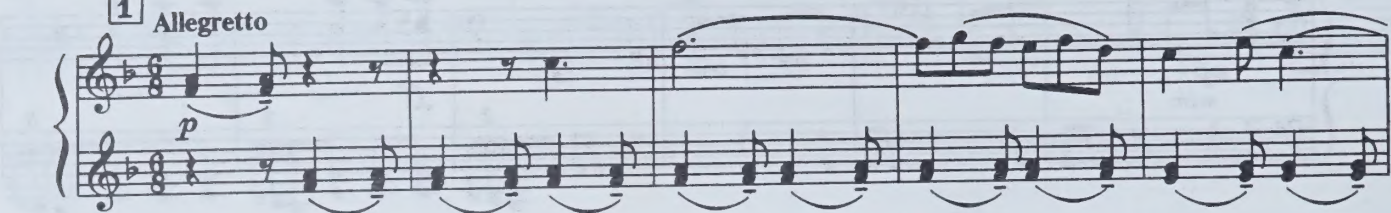
ff

Встреча двух друзей

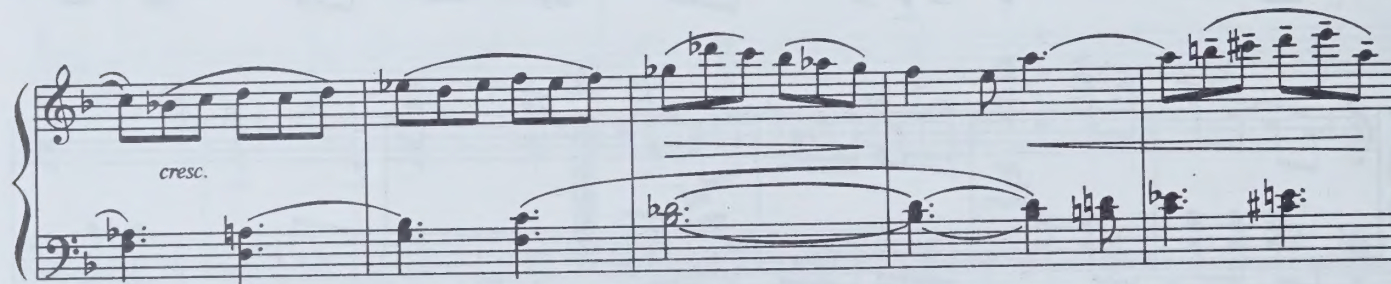
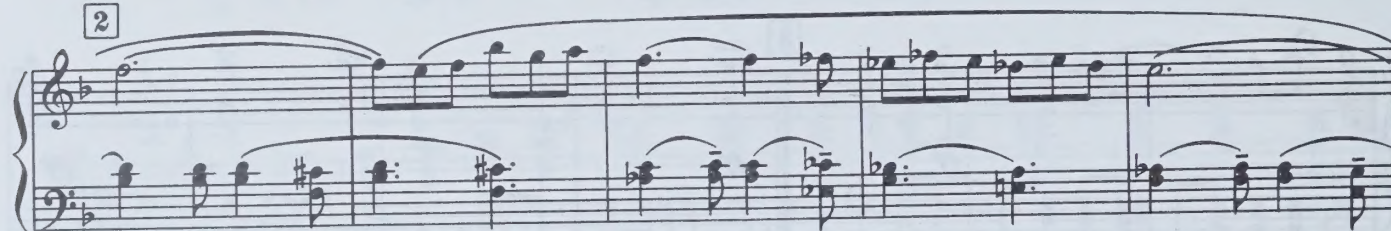
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Meeting between
Two Friends

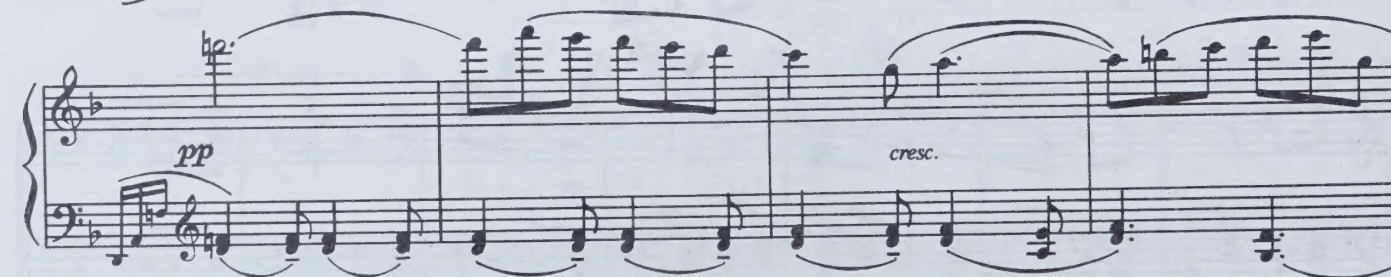
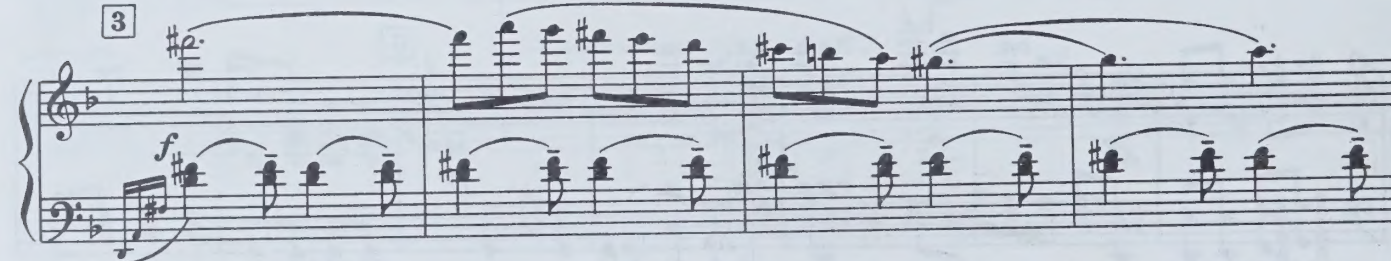
1 Allegretto



2



3



4

Measures 4-5 of a piano piece. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 4 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4, all beamed together. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2, also beamed together. Measure 5 continues with similar patterns. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measure 5 and *dim.* (diminuendo) in measure 6.

5

Measures 6-7. Measure 6 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2. Measure 7 continues with similar patterns. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measure 6 and *p* (piano) in measure 7.

Measures 8-9. Measure 8 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2. Measure 9 continues with similar patterns.

Measures 10-11. Measure 10 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2. Measure 11 continues with similar patterns. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 10 and *dim.* (diminuendo) in measure 11.

6

Measures 12-13. Measure 12 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2. Measure 13 continues with similar patterns. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 12.

Measures 14-15. Measure 14 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note Bb2. Measure 15 continues with similar patterns. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) in measure 14 and *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 15.

Танец-экзамен

5

Examination Dance

Allegretto

p

8-----

1

p *espr. cresc.* *f*

Meno)* *Vivo*)*

p *f* *f* *p*

2

rit. *Tempo I*)*

rit. *Vivo*)*

8-----

f *p*

3 *Andantino*)*

*) В партитуре Малегота эти темповые указания отсутствуют.
In the Maly Opera Theatre score, these tempo directions are missing.

4

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note runs with accents. Bass staff has block chords. Dynamics: *cresc.*

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues eighth-note runs. Bass staff has block chords.

5

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note runs. Bass staff has block chords. Dynamics: *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*. Rehearsal mark 8 is indicated by a dashed line.

2.

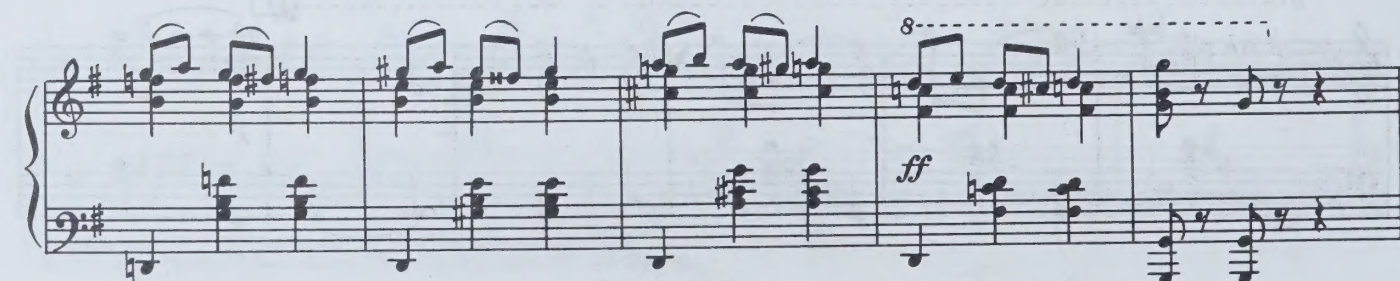
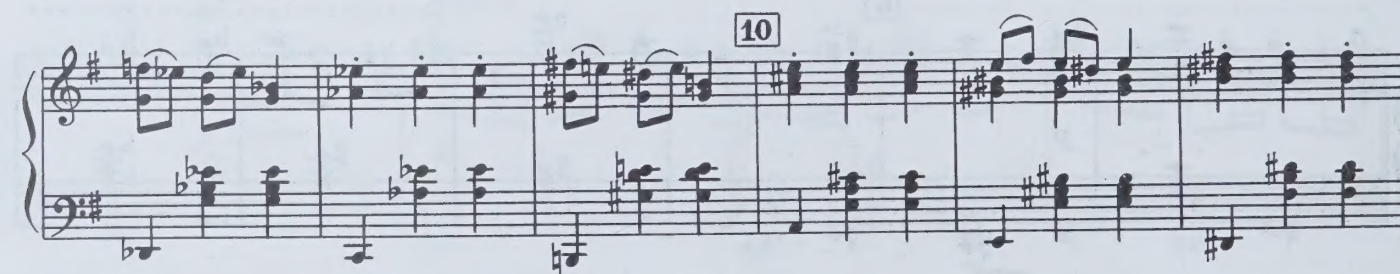
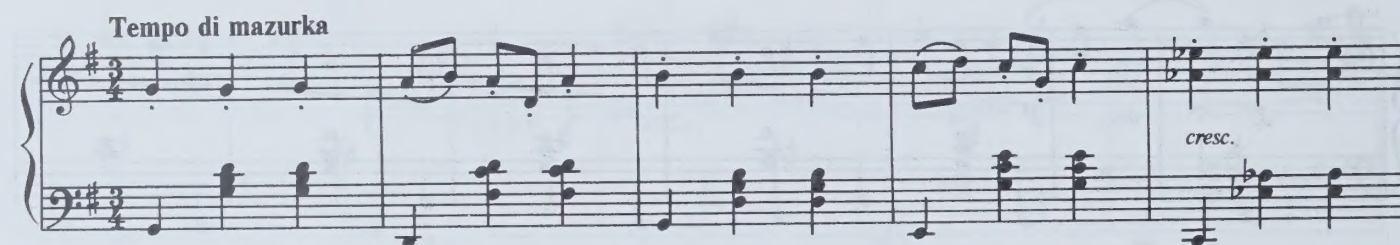
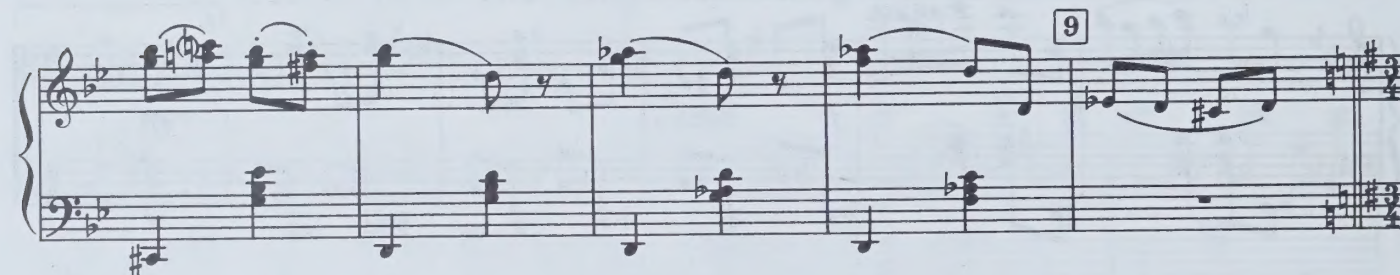
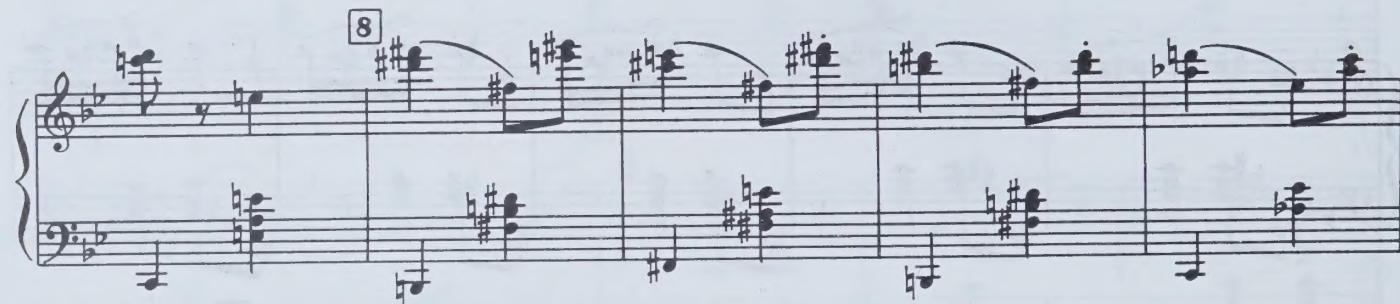
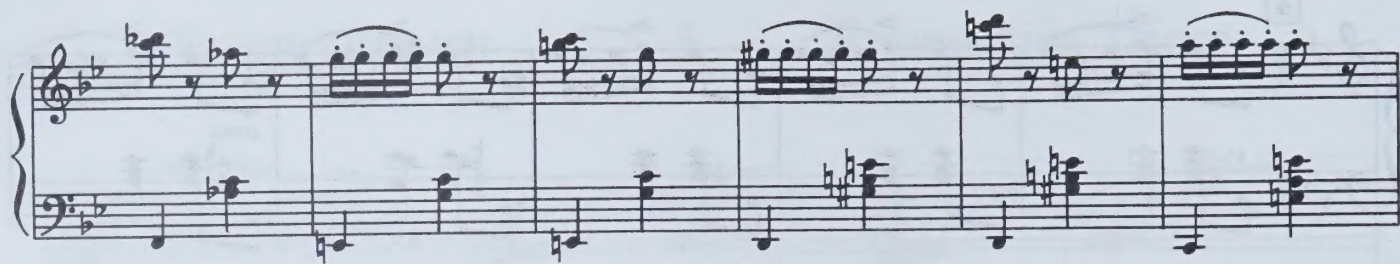
System 7: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note runs. Bass staff has block chords. Dynamics: *ff*, *dim.*, *p*.

6

System 8: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note runs. Bass staff has block chords. Dynamics: *p*. Rehearsal mark 8 is indicated by a dashed line.

8

System 9: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note runs. Bass staff has block chords. Dynamics: *p*. Rehearsal mark 7 is indicated by a dashed line.



Марш

6

March

1

Allegretto

mp
marc.

ff

ff

2

dim.

3

ff

 ff ff

4

ff marcato

mf

5

ff

ff

J

ff

 ff

DSCH

Сцена и Вальс-Антракт 7 Scene and Waltz-Entr'Acte

Allegretto

f

stacc. sempre

1

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The left hand (bass clef) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 2. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features a piano (*p*) dynamic with chords and moving lines.

Third system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 3. The right hand has a piano (*p*) dynamic with a melodic line. The left hand consists of chords.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords.

Fifth system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 4. The right hand has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, with a note indicating a second time (*2da*) volta *f* (forte). The left hand continues with chords.

Sixth system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 5. It includes first and second endings. The first ending leads back to an earlier section. The second ending features a forte (*f*) dynamic followed by a piano (*p*) *espress.* (expressive) section.

Вальс-Антракт
Waltz-Entr'Acte

6 Менo mosso *)

The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. The first system (measures 6-13) begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a bass line. Dynamics include *fp* and *ff*. The second system (measures 13-14) continues the melodic line with a *p* dynamic. The third system (measures 14-15) features a *pp* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system (measures 15-16) includes a *mf* dynamic and a *rit.* marking. The fifth system (measures 16-17) ends with a *p* dynamic and a *rit.* marking. The score is written for piano and includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, dynamics, and articulations.

*) В клавире темп — Andante.

In the piano score the tempo is Andante.

8 Allegretto

First system of the musical score, measures 8-9. The treble staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of the musical score, measures 8-9. The treble staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A measure rest is indicated in the first measure of the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score, measures 8-9. The treble staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A measure rest is indicated in the first measure of the bass staff.

First system of the musical score, measures 10-11. The treble staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of the musical score, measures 10-11. The treble staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A measure rest is indicated in the first measure of the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score, measures 10-11. The treble staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A measure rest is indicated in the first measure of the bass staff. The system concludes with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic marking.

poco a poco rit.

Measures 1-12 of the musical score. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 8.

rit.

13

a tempo

Measures 13-14. Measure 13 begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. A crescendo hairpin leads to measure 14, which starts with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The right hand has a long melodic phrase spanning both measures.

14

Measures 15-16. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a steady accompaniment of chords. A crescendo hairpin is visible across measures 15 and 16.

rit.

15

a tempo

Measures 17-18. Measure 17 has a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. Measure 18 begins with an *espress.* (espressivo) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a chordal accompaniment.

16

Measures 19-20. Measure 19 has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Measure 20 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The left hand continues with chords.

Measures 21-22. Measure 21 has a *f* (forte) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a chordal accompaniment.

17

Measures 17-18 of a musical score. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and a half-note rest in measure 18. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

18

Measures 19-20 of a musical score. The key signature changes to two sharps (F#, C#). The melody in the right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes.

19

Measures 21-22 of a musical score. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes.

20

Measures 23-24 of a musical score. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in measure 24.

Measures 25-26 of a musical score. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 26.

22 a tempo

23 a tempo *)

*) В партитуре эти темповые указания отсутствуют.
In the score these tempo directions are missing.

24

mf

25

mf

26

cresc. *ff* *f*

27

mf

28

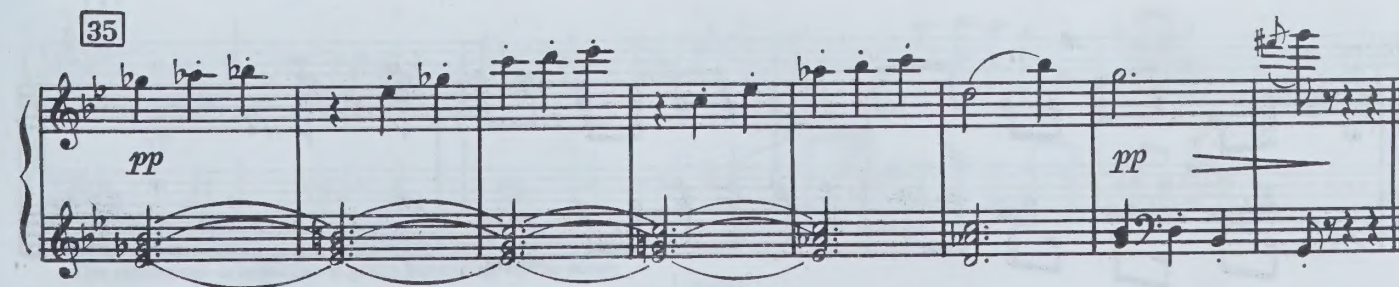
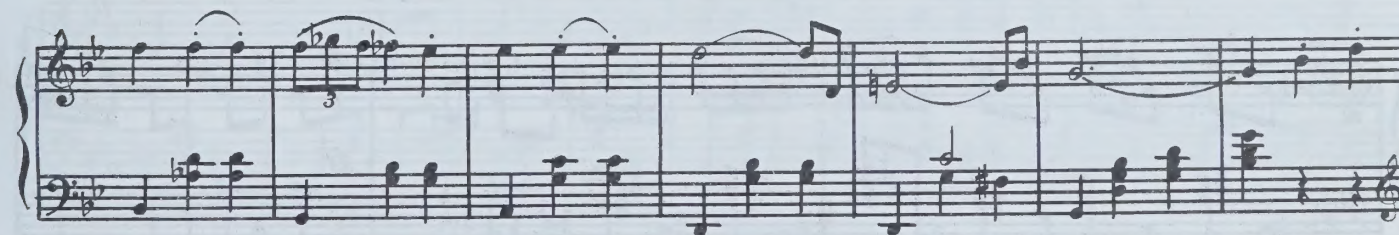
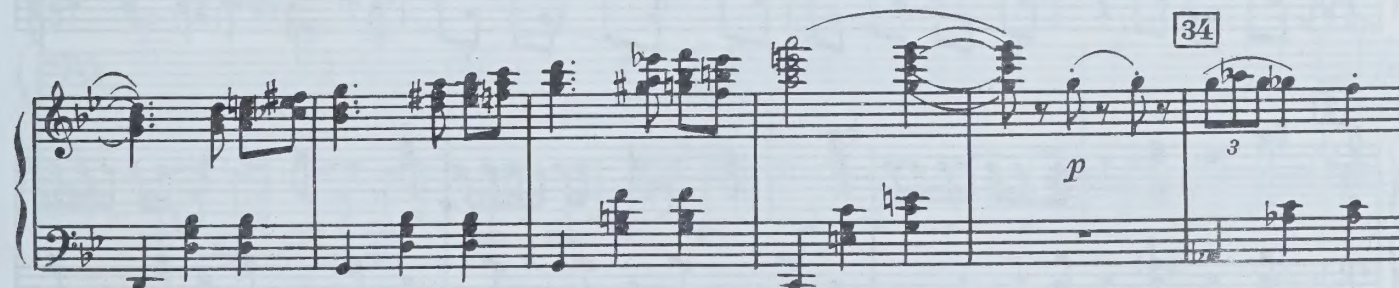
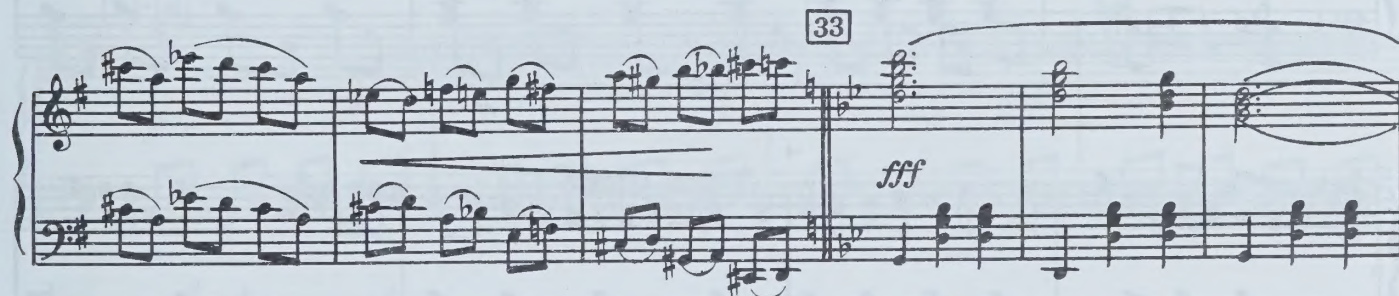
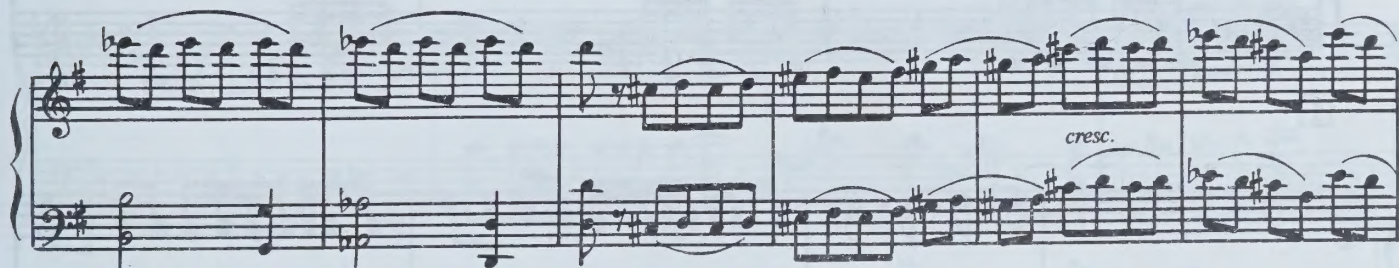
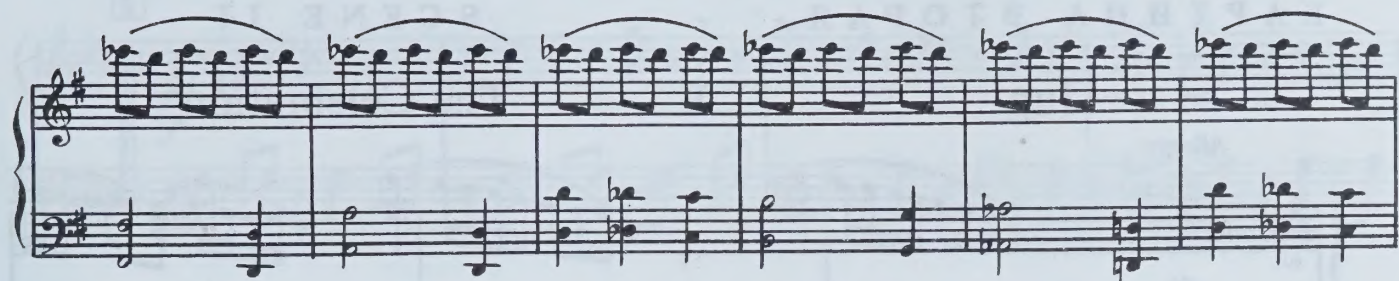
f *cresc.*

29

ff *cresc.* *)

*) В партитуре этого указания нет.
In the score this direction is not found.

*) В партитуре этого указания нет.
In the score this direction is not found.



Пир

8

The Celebration

Allegro

ff

[1]

*ff**f*

[2]

[3]

*ff**f*

4

f

Fine

5 - 6 *)

f
p

7

ff
ff

*) Цифровые ориентиры — по партитуре.
The numerical orientation is given according to the score.

Русская пляска

9

Russian Dance

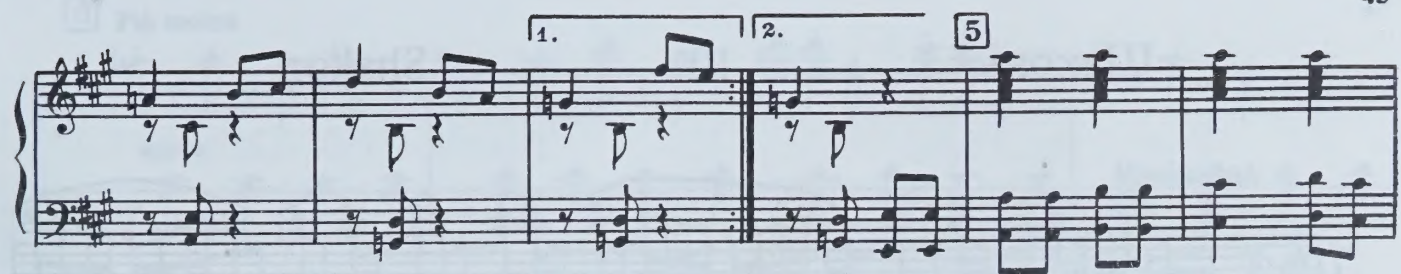
Allegro *)

The musical score is for a piece titled "Русская пляска" (Russian Dance), Op. 9, No. 9. It is in 2/4 time and the key of D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked "Allegro *)". The score is written for piano and keyboard. The piano part is marked with "f" (forte) and "f marcato" (forte marcato). The keyboard part is marked with "ff" (fortissimo). The score includes first and second endings, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

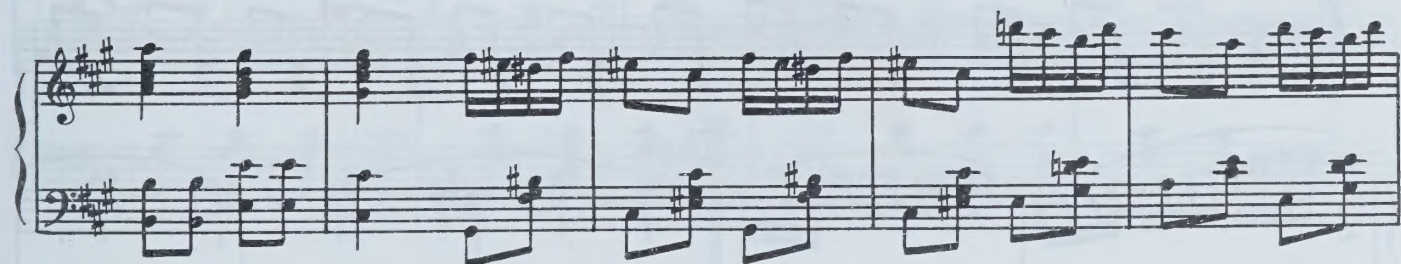
*) В клавире темп — Allegro vivace.

In the piano score the tempo is Allegro vivace.

1. 2. 5



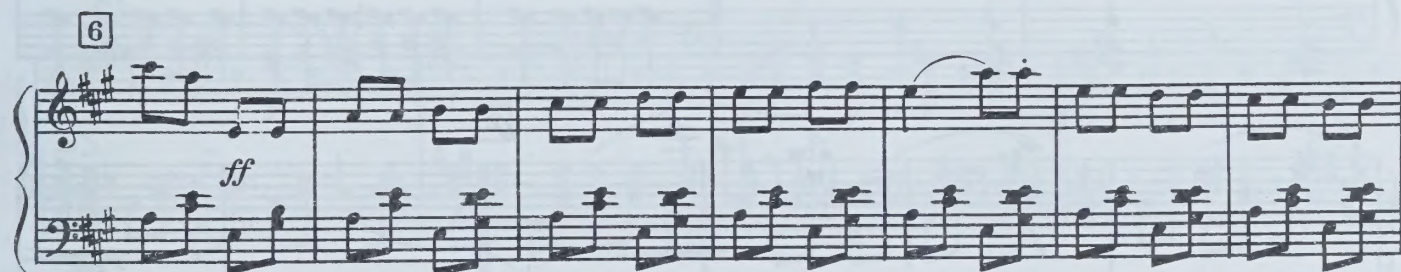
First system of music, measures 1-5. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first two measures are marked with a first ending bracket (1.) and a second ending bracket (2.). Measure 5 is marked with a boxed number 5. The music is written for piano with treble and bass staves.



Second system of music, measures 6-10. The music continues with treble and bass staves.

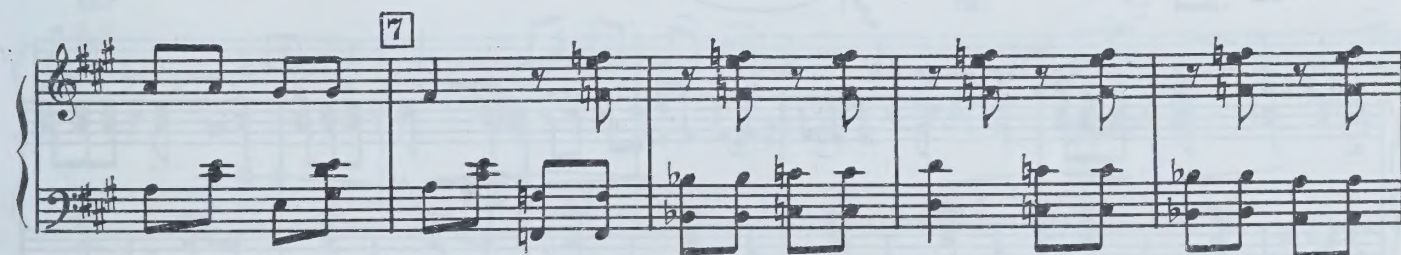
6

ff



Third system of music, measures 11-15. Measure 11 is marked with a boxed number 6. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the bass staff. The music continues with treble and bass staves.

7



Fourth system of music, measures 16-20. Measure 16 is marked with a boxed number 7. The music continues with treble and bass staves.



Fifth system of music, measures 21-25. The music continues with treble and bass staves.



Sixth system of music, measures 26-30. The music continues with treble and bass staves.

ШАКОНЬ

10

Shakon

Andantino*)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a tempo marking of *Andantino* and a dynamic of *p*. The first system shows a continuous melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line. The second system introduces a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The third system features a second ending bracket labeled '2' and includes dynamic markings of *f* and *p*, with a *p espr.* marking at the end. The fourth system includes a third ending bracket labeled '3'. The fifth system includes a fourth ending bracket labeled '4' and a fifth ending bracket labeled '5'. The score concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

*) В клавире темп — Allegretto.
In the piano score the tempo is Allegretto.

leggiere

7

8

f

9

*p**rit.*

10 Tempo I

p

11

12 *mf**mf**p*

Танец девушек

11

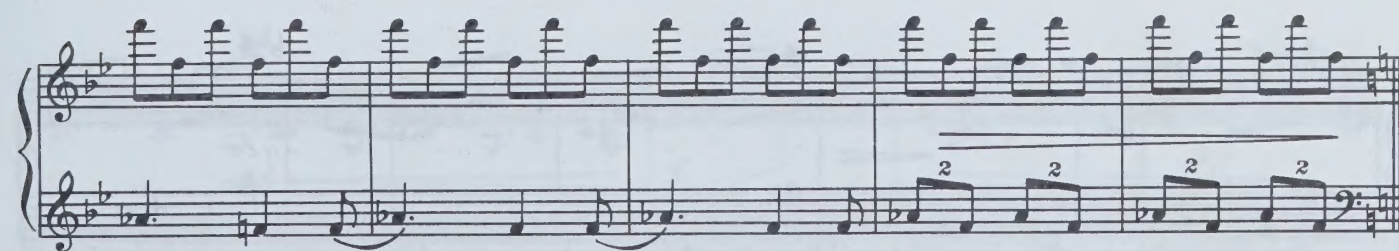
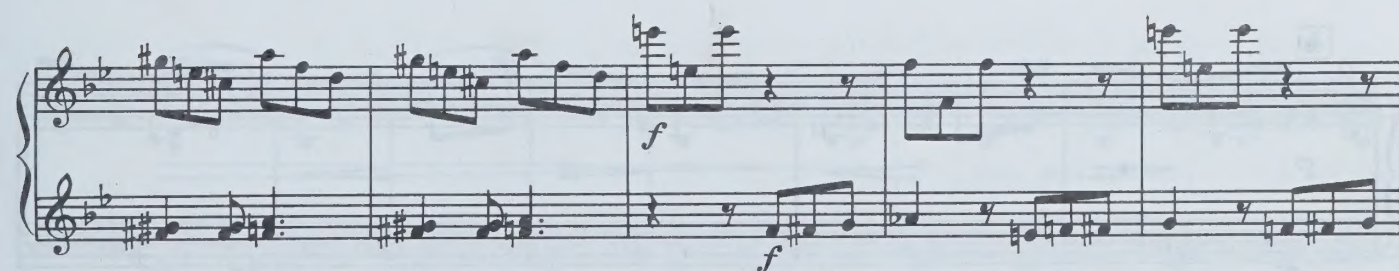
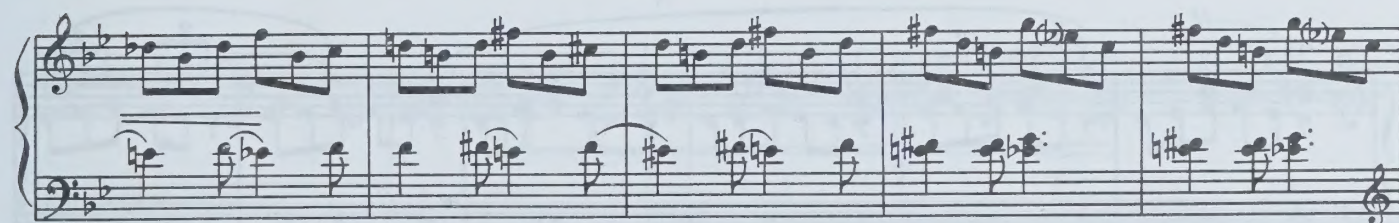
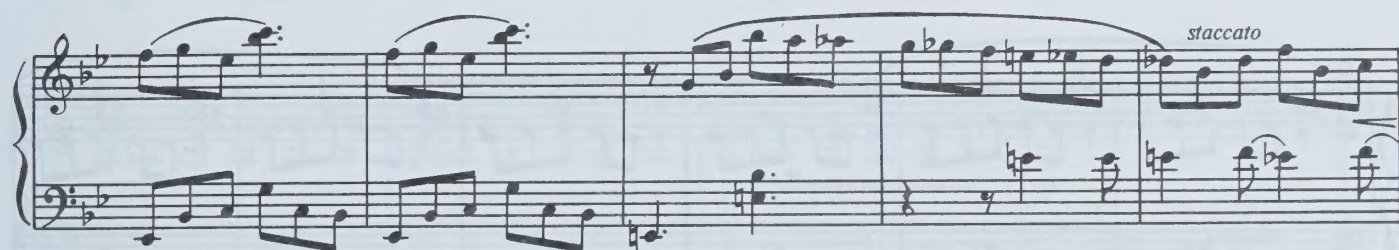
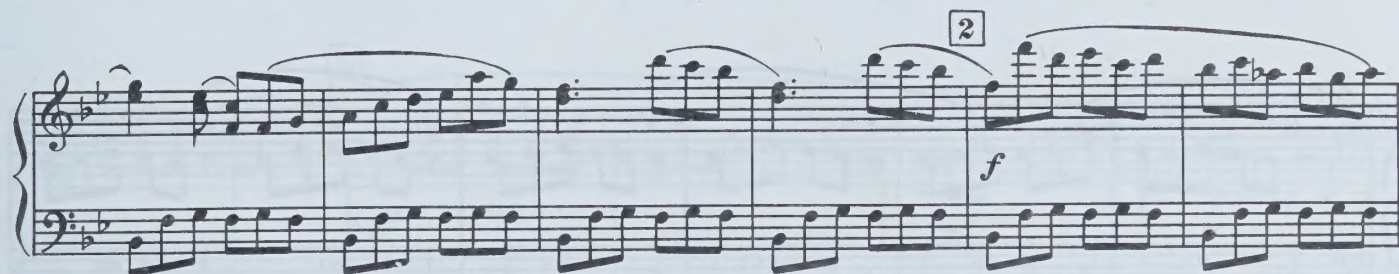
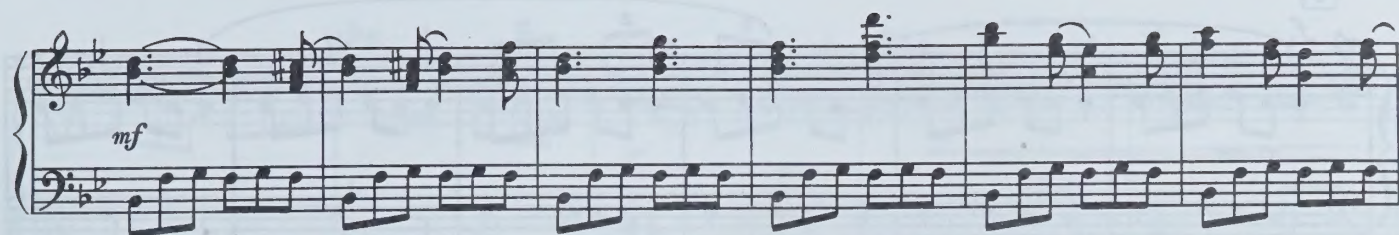
Young Girls' Dance

Allegro $\text{♩} = 202$

f *sempre staccato*

f *sempre staccato*

p 1



First system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 7/8 time. Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p espr.* (piano, expressive). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets marked with a '2' and a slur. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

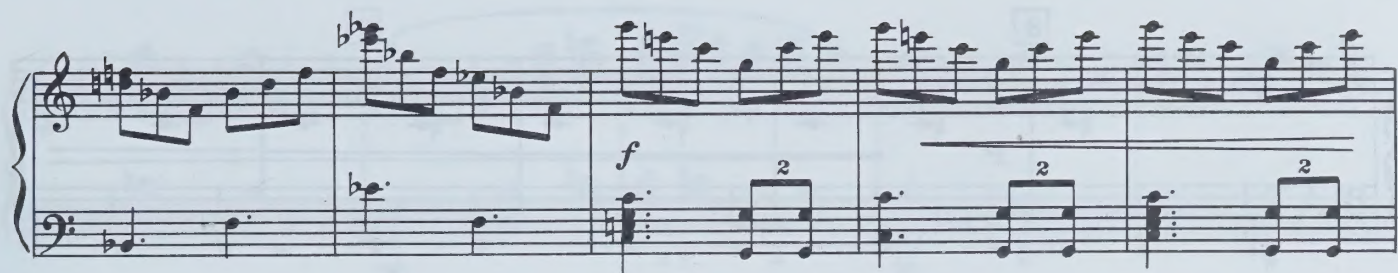
Second system of music, continuing the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the first system.

Third system of music, continuing the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the first system.

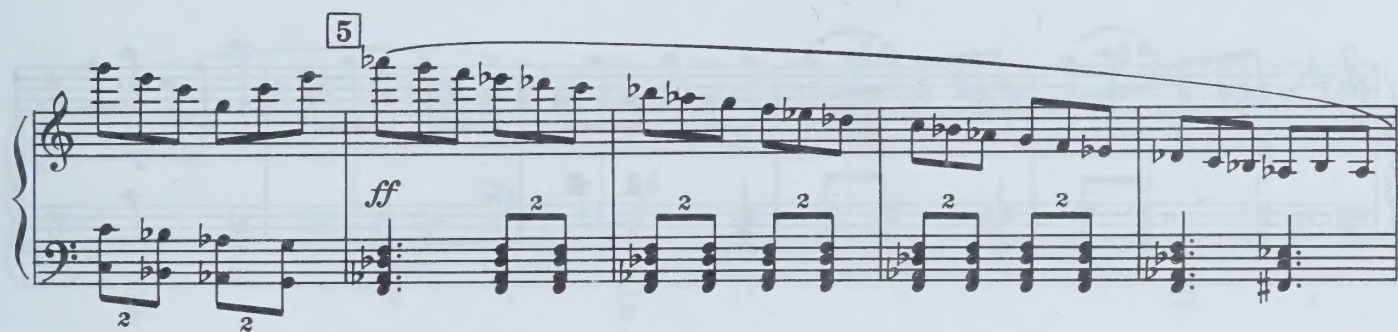
Fourth system of music, continuing the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the first system.

Fifth system of music, marked with a box containing the number '4'. Dynamics: *p* (piano). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets marked with a '2' and a slur. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

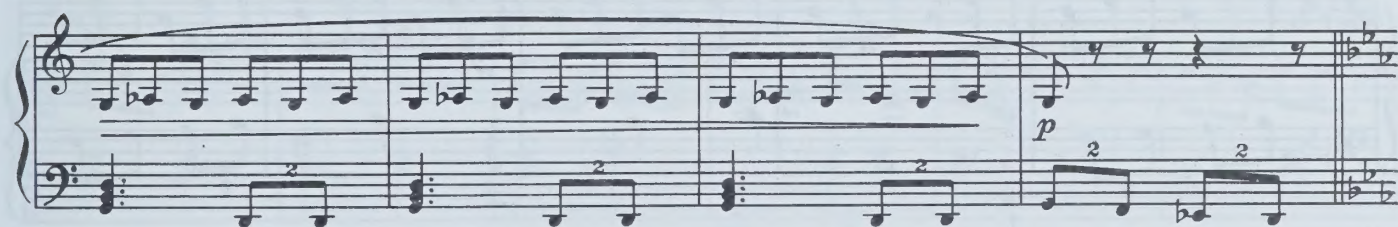
Sixth system of music, continuing the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the first system.



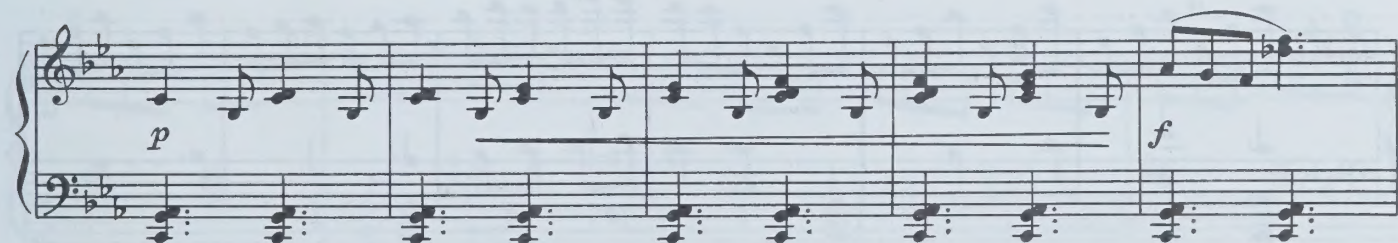
First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff features a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the third measure. A slur with a '2' indicates a second ending in the final measure.



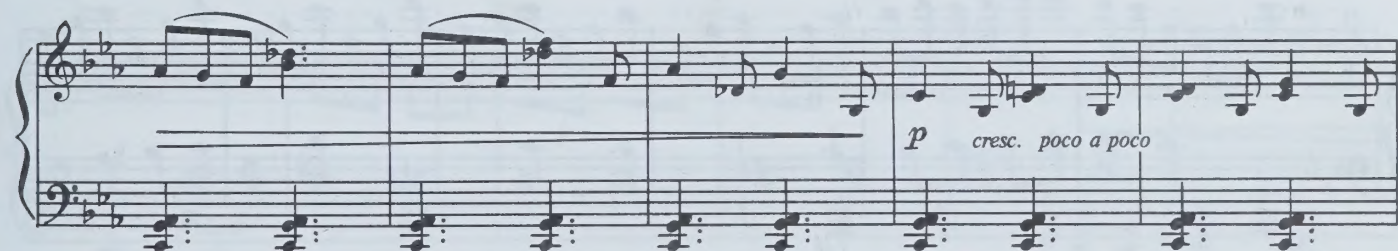
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a measure marked with a boxed '5'. A long slur spans the entire system. The bass staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) appears in the second measure. A second ending with a '2' is marked in the final measure.



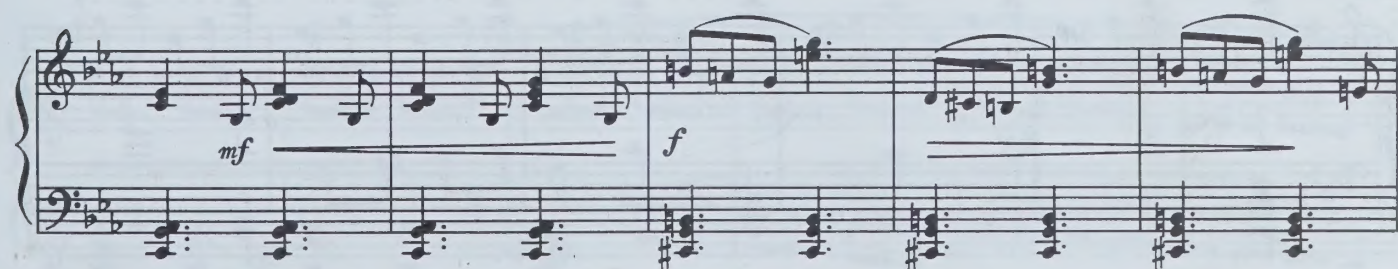
Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is shown in the fourth measure. A second ending with a '2' is marked in the final measure.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is shown in the first measure, and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is shown in the fifth measure.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is shown in the fourth measure, followed by the instruction *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco).



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) are present in the first and third measures, respectively.

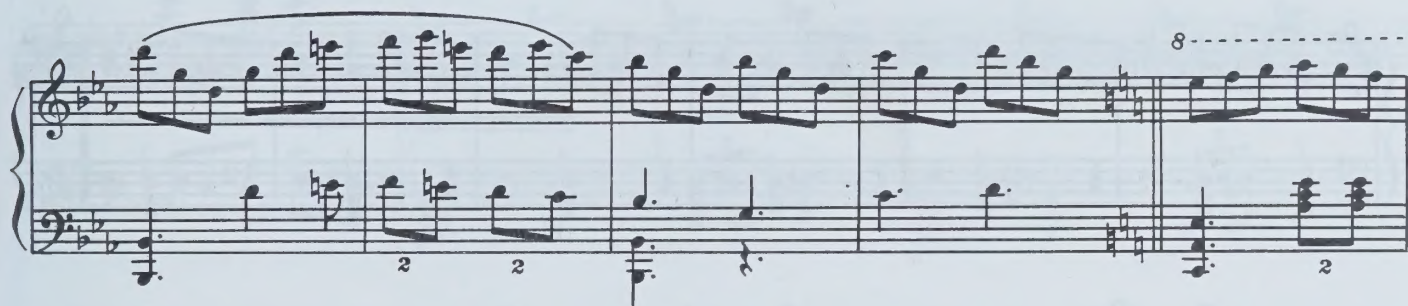
6

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system begins with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble staff, marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic, while the bass staff features a steady accompaniment of chords. The third system shows a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns, while the treble staff continues with a melodic line. The fourth and fifth systems feature increasingly complex and rapid melodic passages in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a supportive accompaniment. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a sustained accompaniment in the bass. Various musical notations are used throughout, including slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., '2' for second finger).

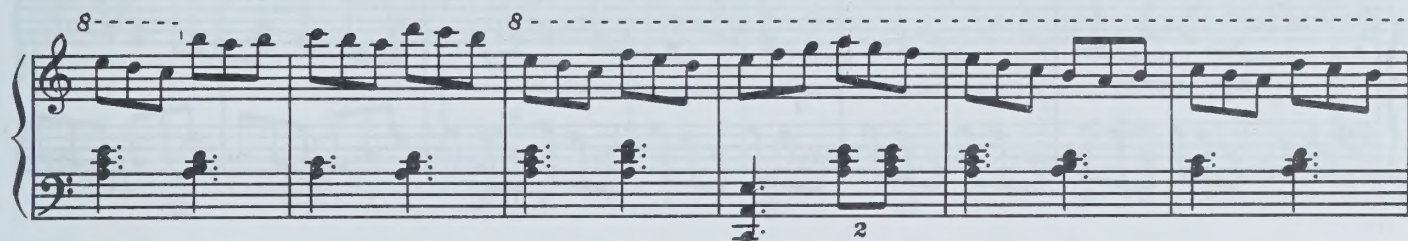
7



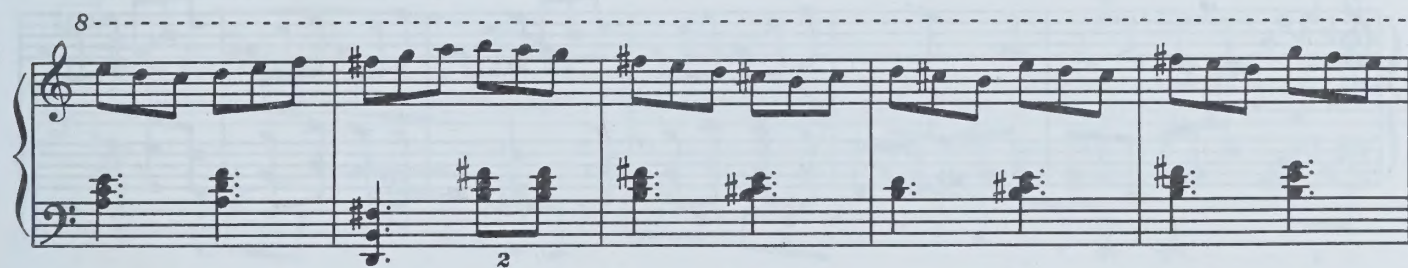
First system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4, starting with a boxed '7'. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. The key signature has two flats.



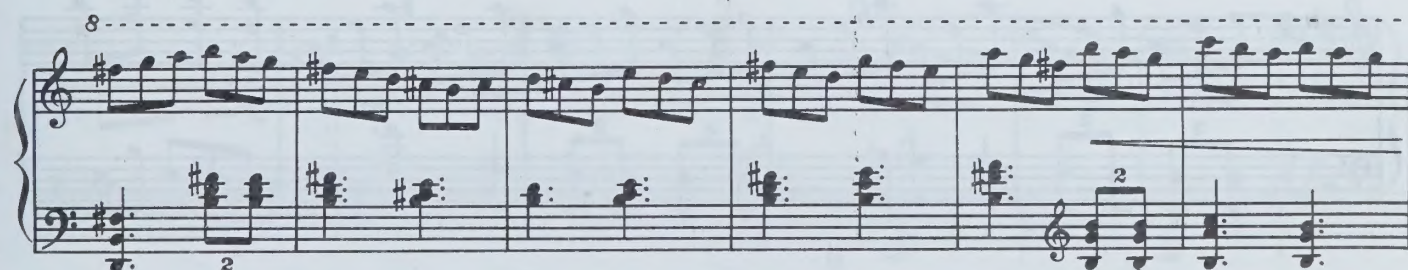
Second system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. Measure 5 has an '8' above it. The key signature has two flats.



Third system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. Measure 5 has an '8' above it. The key signature has two flats.

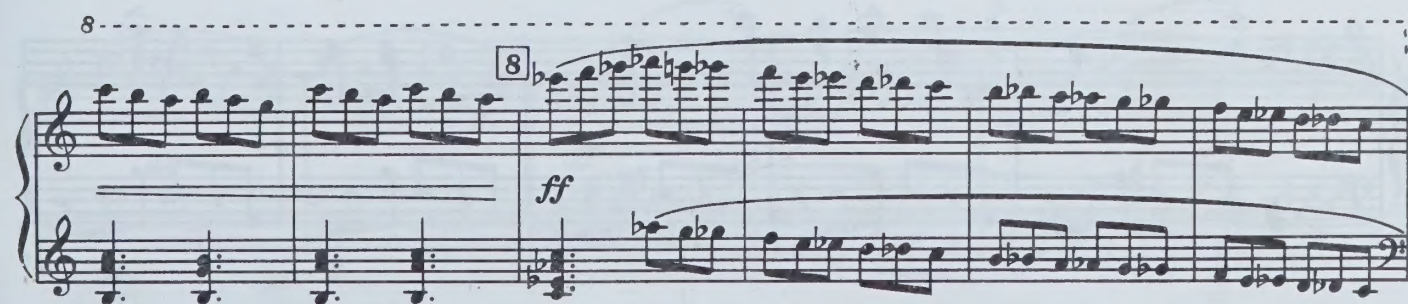


Fourth system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. Measure 5 has an '8' above it. The key signature has two flats.

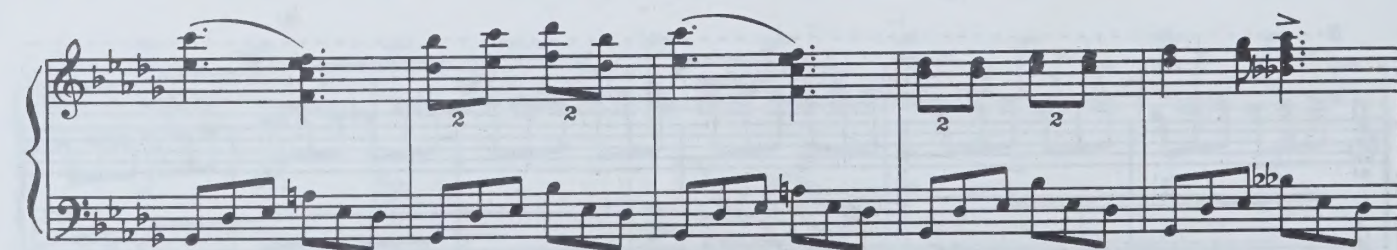
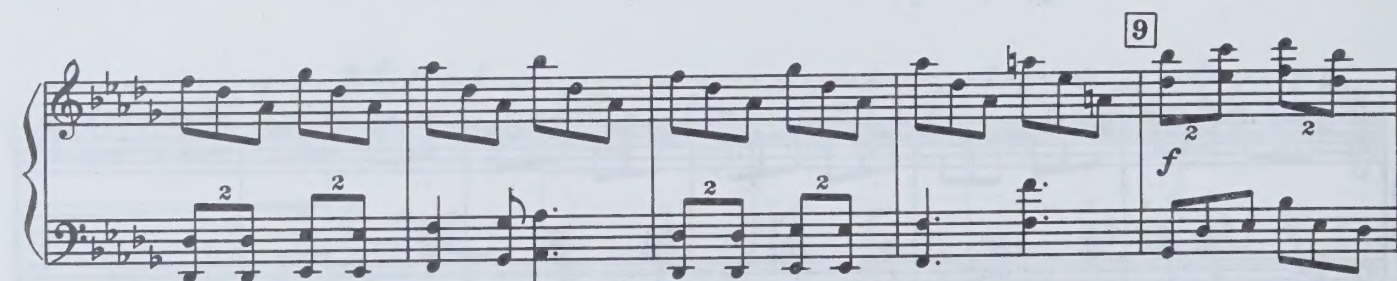
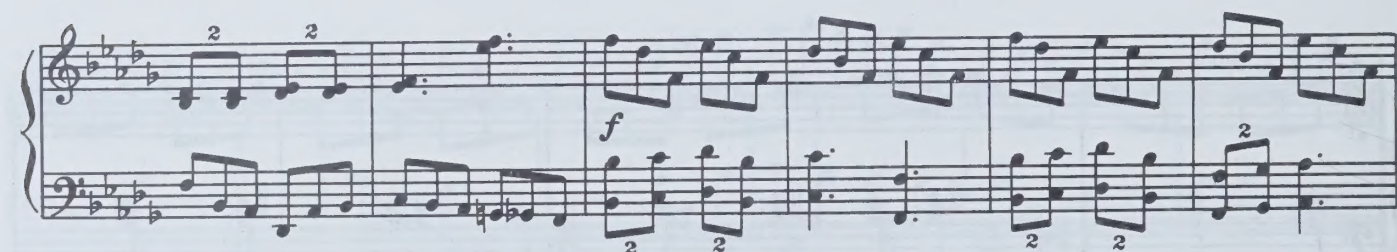
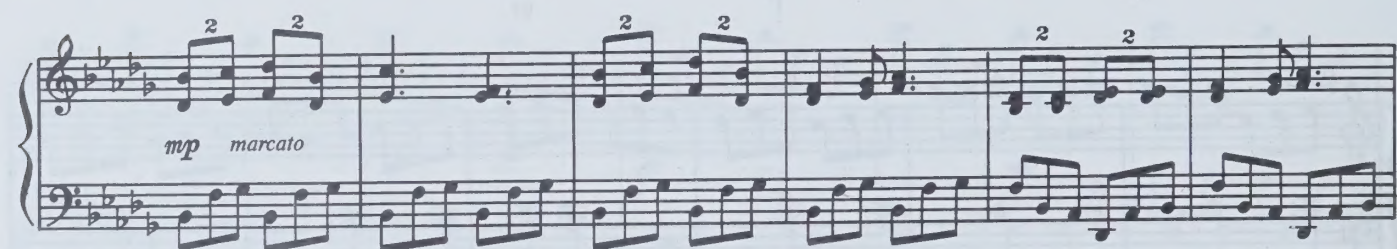
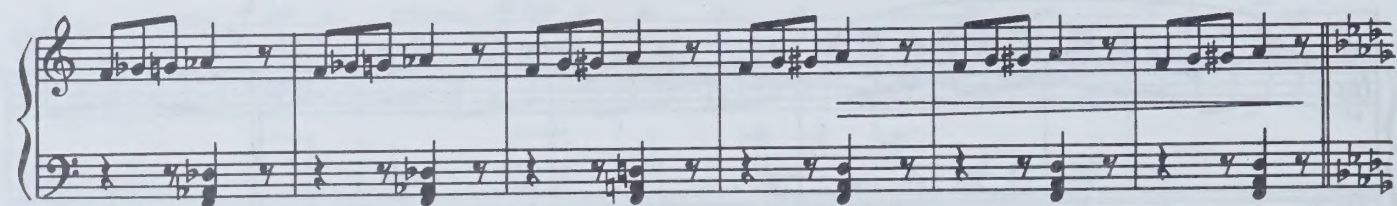
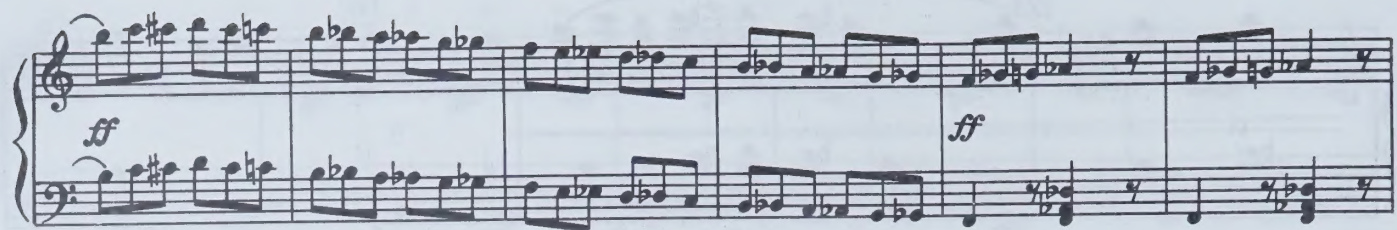


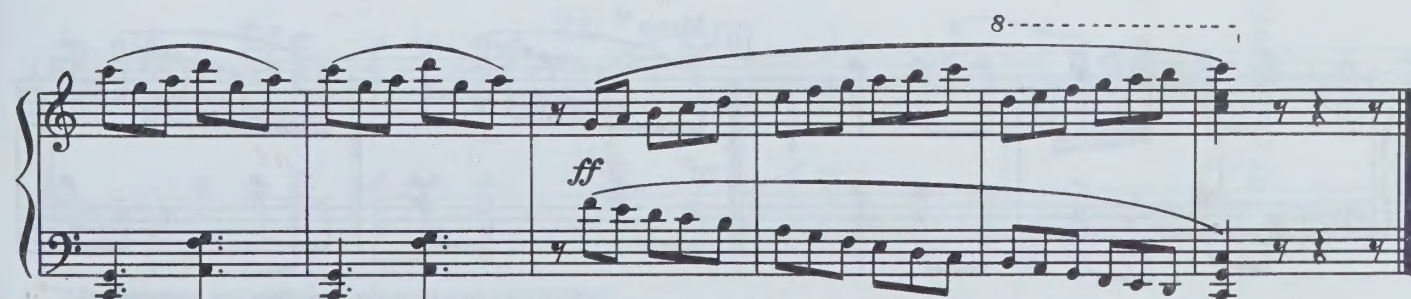
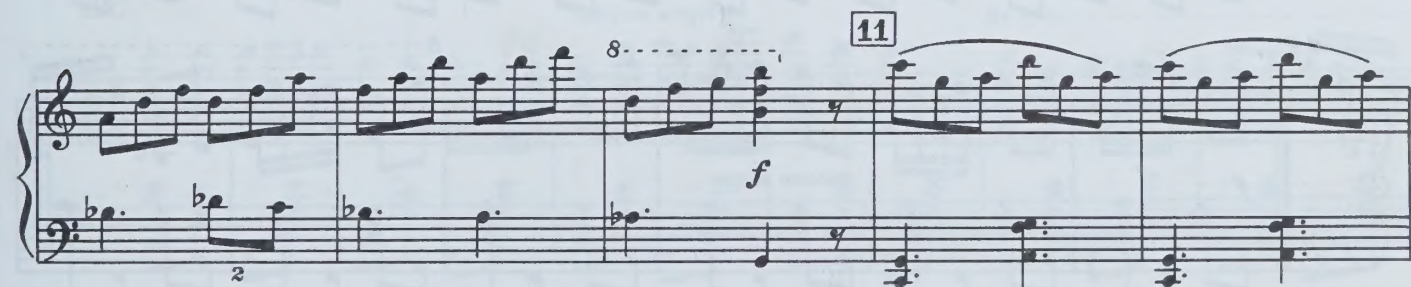
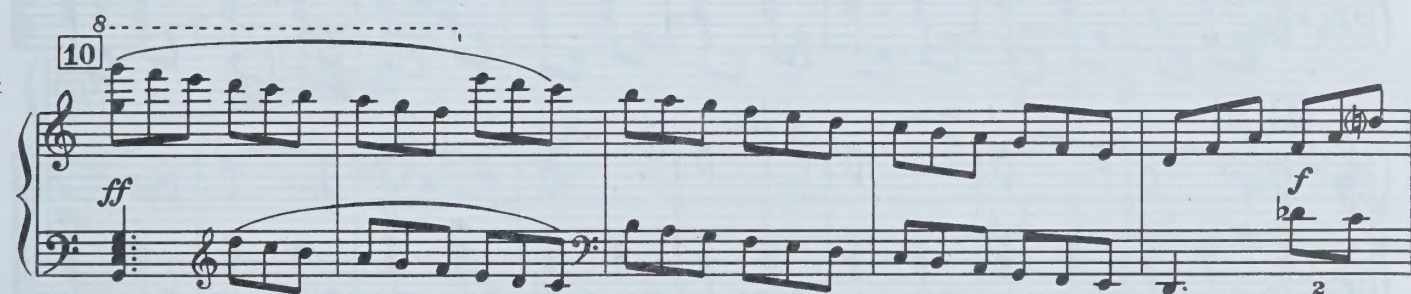
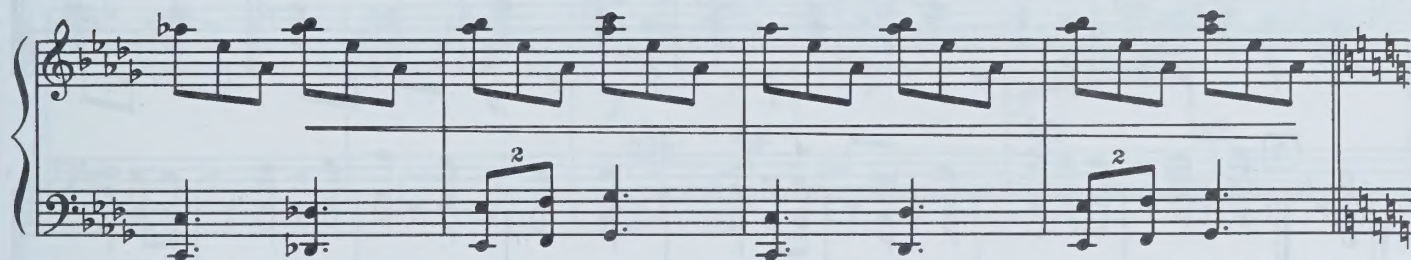
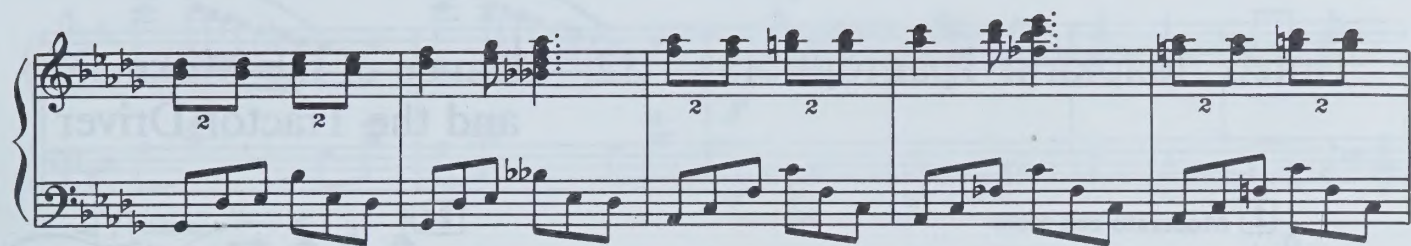
Fifth system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. Measure 5 has an '8' above it. The key signature has two flats.

8



Sixth system of music. Treble clef has a melodic line with a slur over measures 2-4, starting with a boxed '8'. Bass clef has a bass line with a slur over measures 2-4. Measure 4 has a '2' below it. Measure 5 has an '8' above it. The key signature has two flats. The system ends with a double bar line.





Танец Доярки и Тракториста 12 Dance of the Milkmaid and the Tractor Driver

1 Moderato con moto

2 *f.* *p*

3

4 *ff*

5 *f* *staccato sempre*

6 *Meno ** *mf*

^{*)} В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score this tempo direction is missing.

a tempo *)

7 *Meno* *)

8

9

10

11

*) В партитуре эти темповые обозначения отсутствуют.

In the score these tempo indications are missing.

Вальс Танцовщицы

13

The Ballerina's Waltz

1 Tempo di valse ^{*)}

p *simile* **2** *cresc.* **3** *cresc.* *ff* **4** *p* **5** *p*

^{*)} Ни в партитуре, ни в клавире этого номера нет темпового обозначения.
The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *cresc. poco a poco*.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *mf cresc.*. Measure 6 is boxed with the number 6.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a more complex melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *f cresc.*.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Measure 7 is boxed with the number 7. *rit.*)* is written above the staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *p*. Measure 8 is boxed with the number 8 and *a tempo *)* is written above the staff.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamic marking: *p*. Measure 9 is boxed with the number 9. *espr.* is written below the staff.

*) В партитуре эти темповые указания отсутствуют.
In the score these tempo directions are missing.

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a sharp sign on the fifth line. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at the start, *cresc.* (crescendo) in the middle, and *f* (forte) towards the end.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. A measure number box containing the number 10 is located above the staff. The left hand continues with chords.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand continues with chords.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. A measure number box containing the number 11 is located above the staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at the start and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the middle. The left hand continues with chords.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. A measure number box containing the number 12 is located above the staff. Dynamics include *f marcato* (forte, marked) at the start and *f* (forte) towards the end. The left hand continues with chords.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand features a trill (tr) and a rapid sixteenth-note scale. A dashed line with the number 8 and the marking *rit. *)* (ritardando) spans across the system. Dynamics include *f* (forte) at the start of the trill, *p* (piano) at the start of the scale, and *f* (forte) at the end. The left hand continues with chords.

*) В партитуре этого указания нет.
In the score this indication is not found.

Комический танец
(Галя и Гармонист)

14

Comic Dance
(Galya and
the Concertina Player)

1 Allegro *)

8. poco a poco rit.

fff *dim.*

rall. **) **2** Moderato

f

3

f *p*

*) В клавире темп — Allegro moderato.

In the piano score the tempo is Allegro moderato.

**) В партитуре этого указания нет.

In the score this direction is not found.

4 Allegro

First system of music for section 4. The treble clef staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final two measures of the system.

Second system of music for section 4. It continues the melodic and harmonic material from the first system, featuring a first ending bracket labeled '8' at the end.

Third system of music for section 4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and chordal structures.

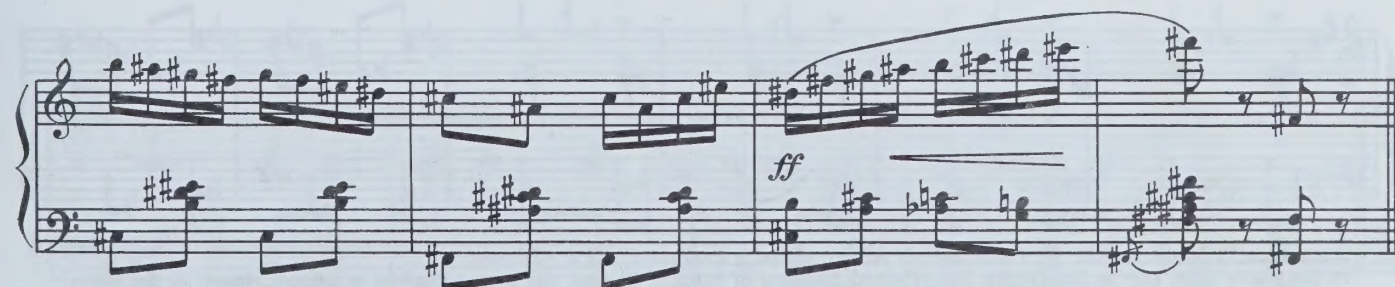
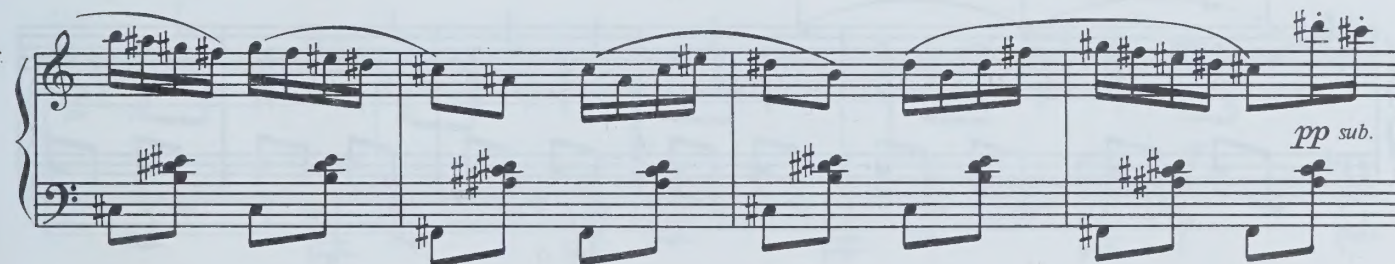
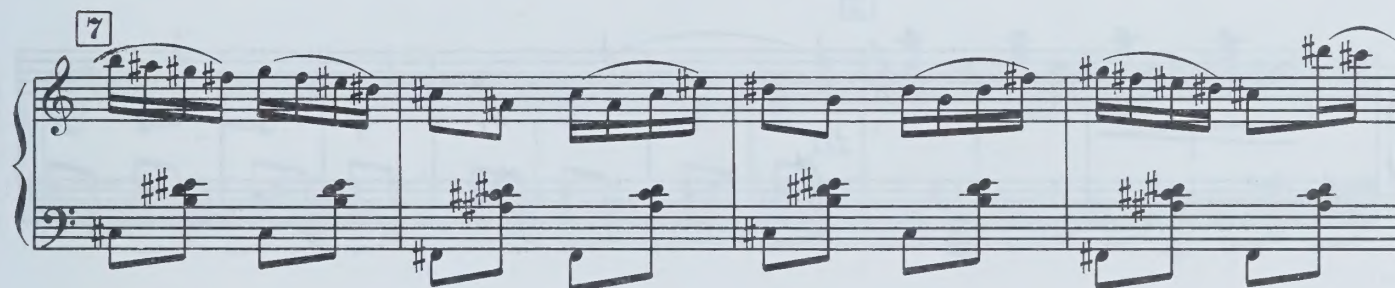
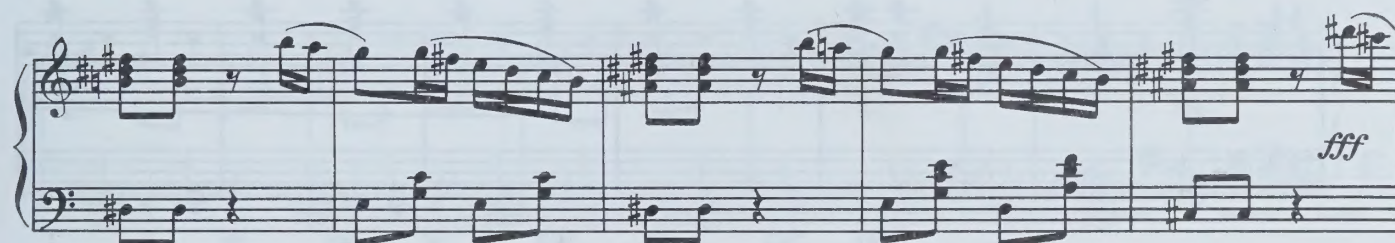
5 Più mosso

First system of music for section 5. The tempo is marked 'Più mosso'. The treble clef staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The music features a more active melody in the treble.

Second system of music for section 5. The music continues with the 'Più mosso' tempo and key signature.

6

First system of music for section 6. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The music features a first ending bracket labeled '8' at the end. The treble clef staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.



Танец горцев
и кубанцев

15

Dance
of the Mountain Tribesmen
and Men of Kuban

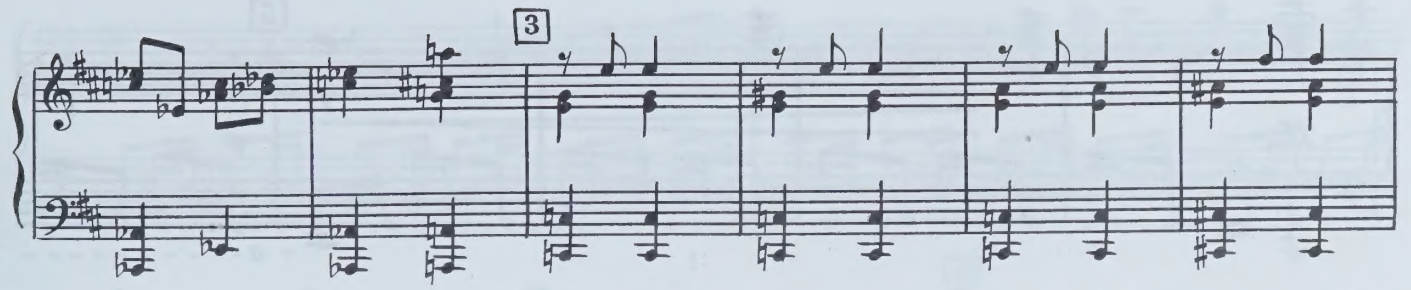
1 Presto*)

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, key of D major. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked '1 Presto*)' and 'ff'. The second system is marked '2' and 'fff'. The score features a mix of chords and moving lines in both hands, with some measures containing triplets or beamed eighth notes. The key signature changes to D minor in the final system.

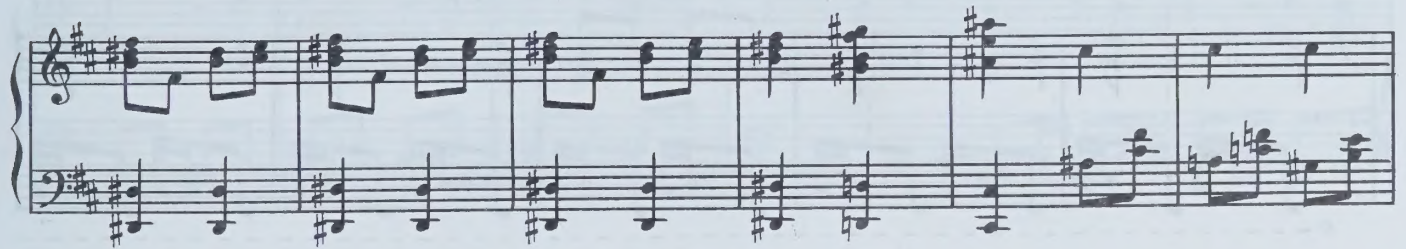
*) В клави́ре ГЦММК им. М. И. Глинки темп *Allegro vivace*, в клави́ре ГАБТ а — *Presto*.

In the piano score kept at the Glinka State Central Museum of Musical Culture, the tempo is given as *Allegro vivace*; in the piano score of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre it is given as *Presto*.

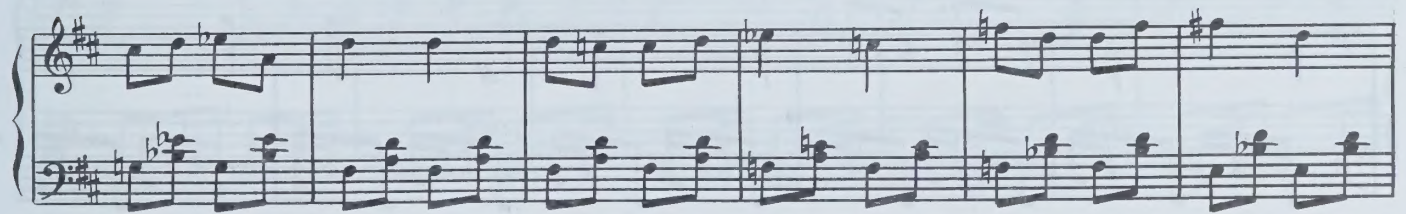
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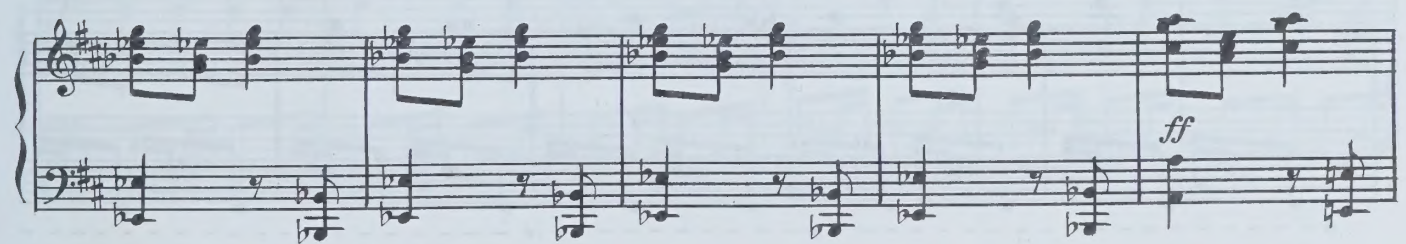
First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A box with the number '3' is above the treble staff. The system contains six measures.



Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains six measures.

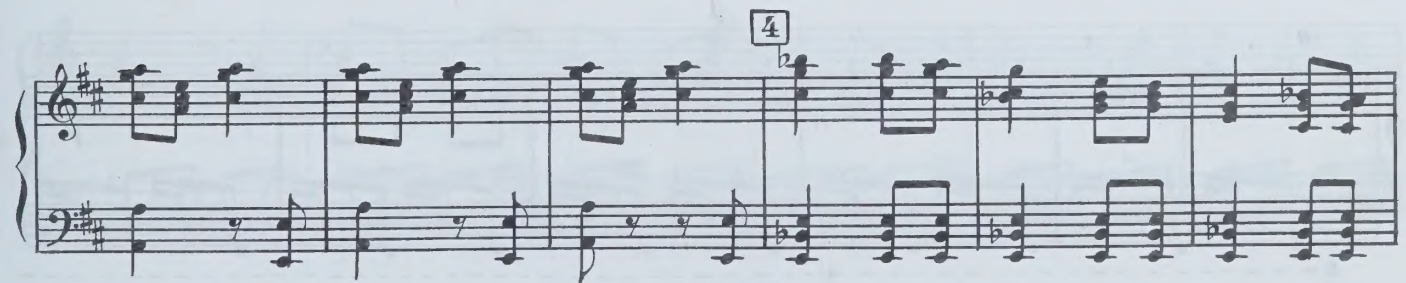


Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains six measures.

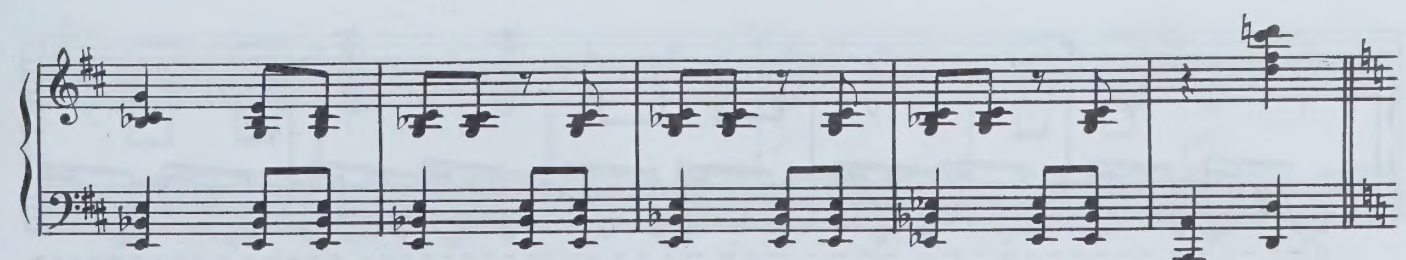


Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A box with the number '4' is above the treble staff. The system contains six measures. The final measure of the bass staff is marked *ff*.

4



Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A box with the number '4' is above the treble staff. The system contains six measures.



Sixth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The system contains six measures.

66

ff

mf

5

8

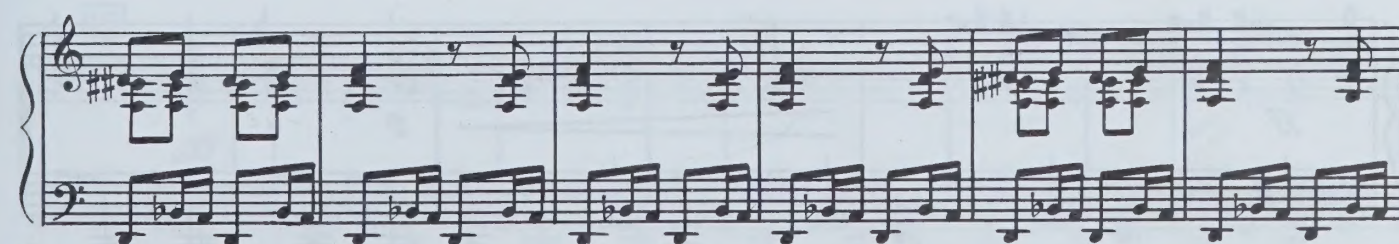
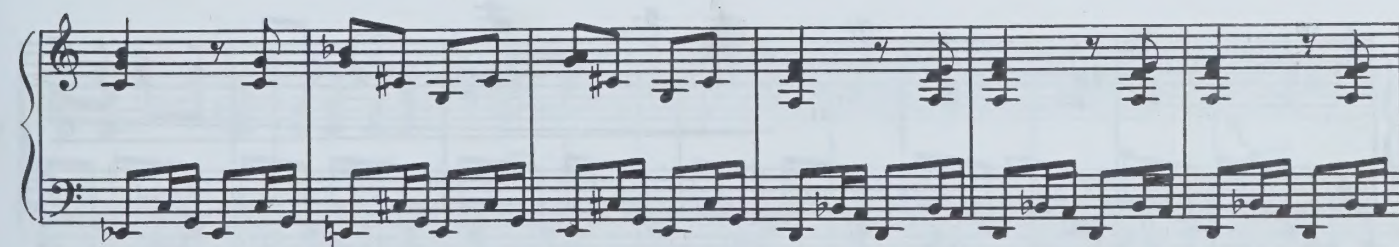
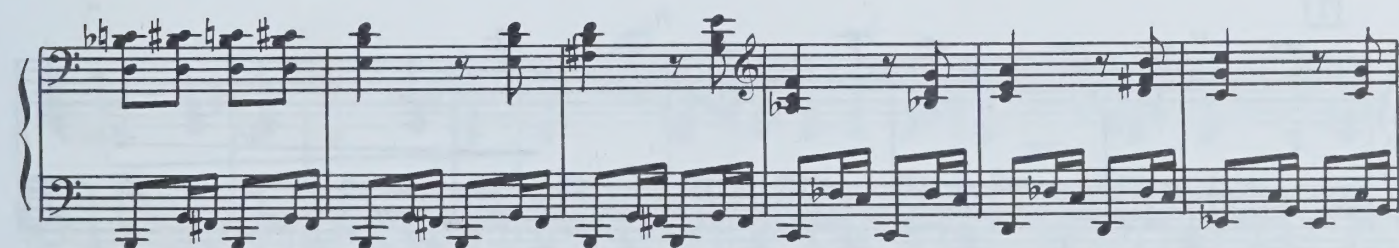
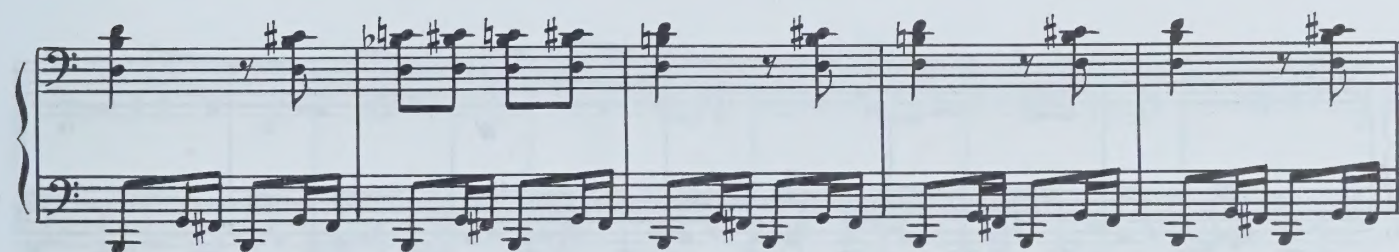
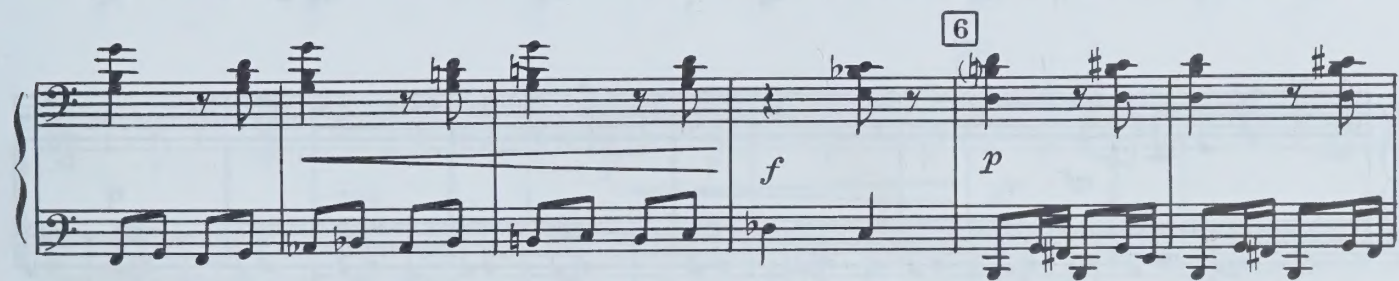
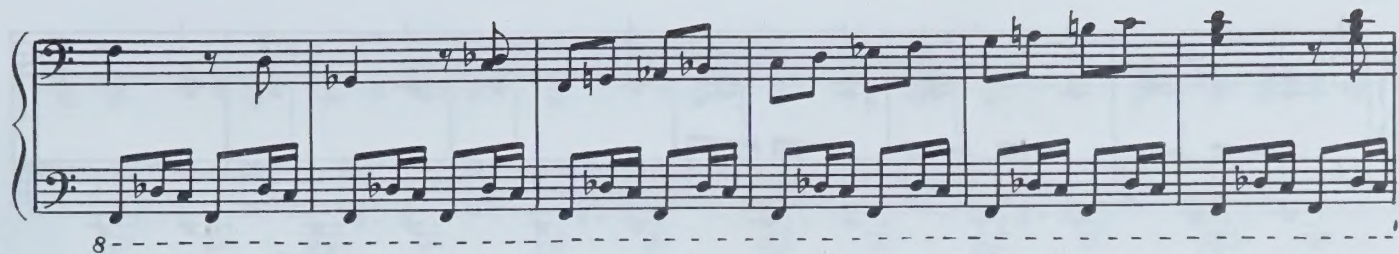
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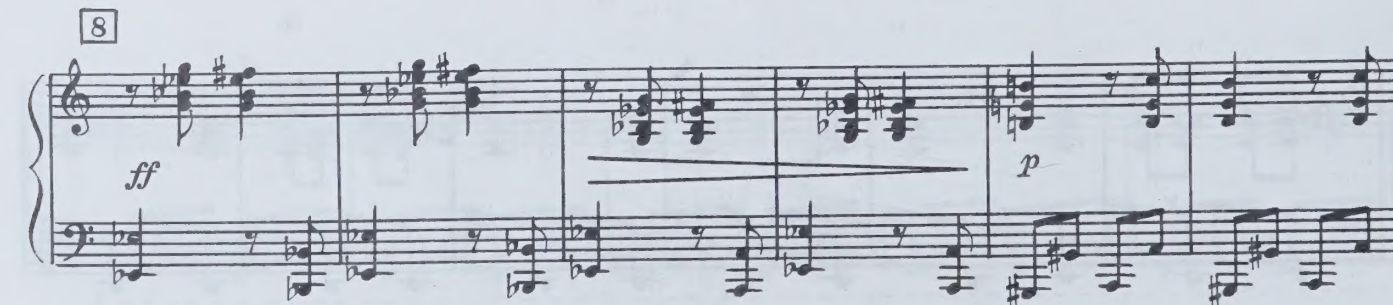
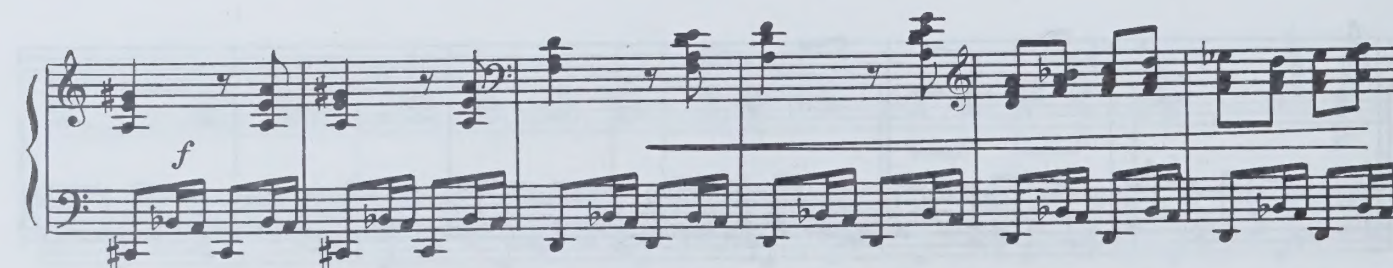
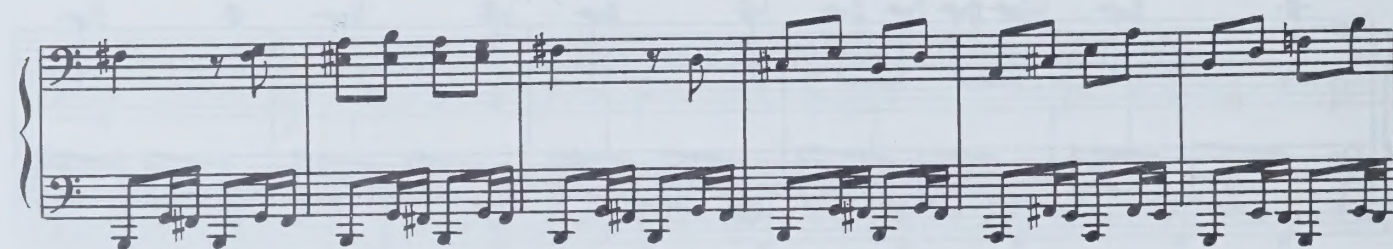
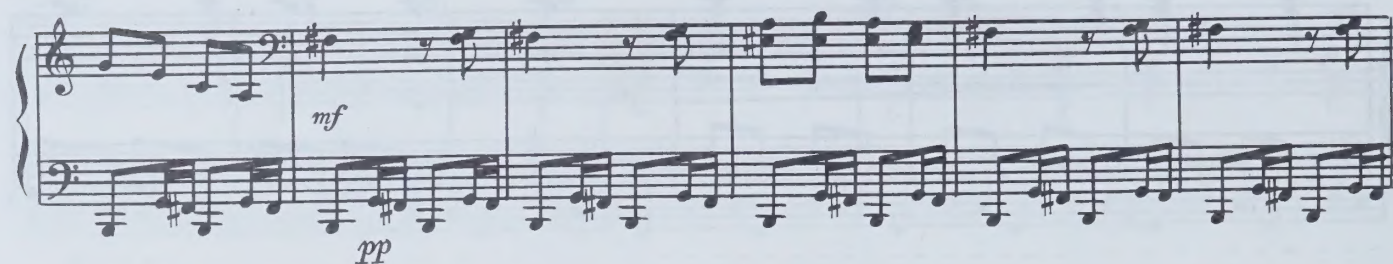
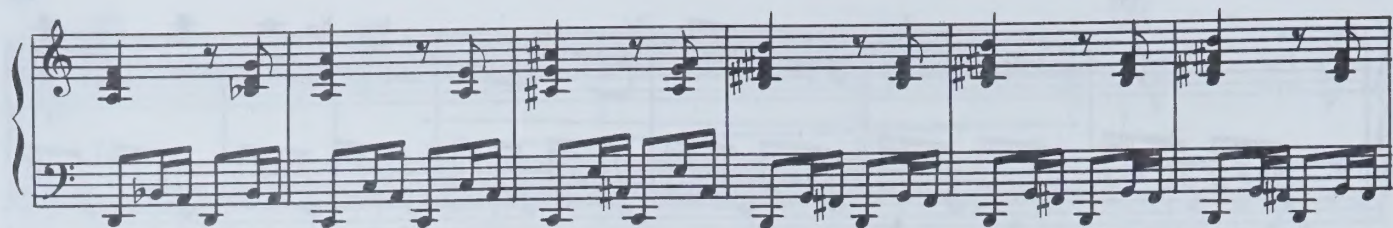
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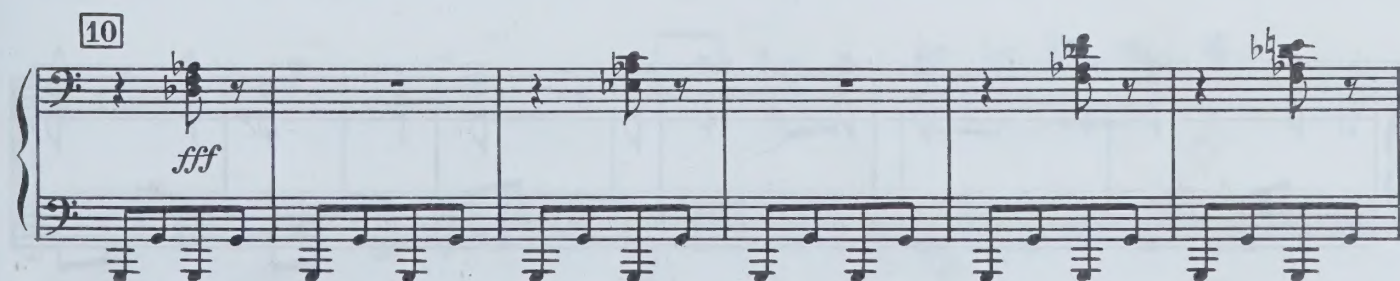
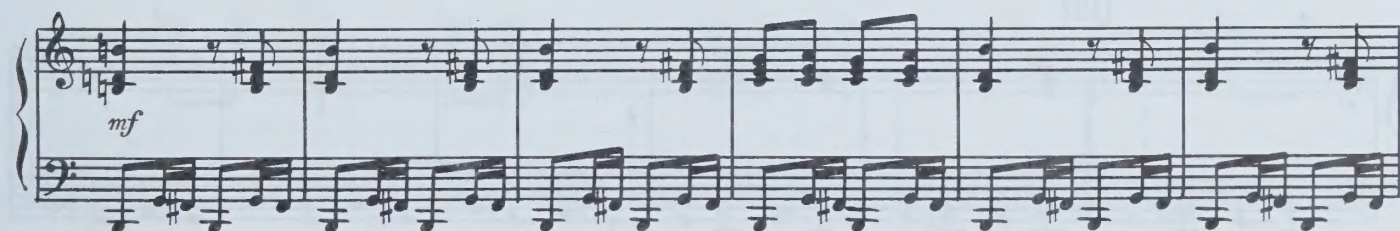
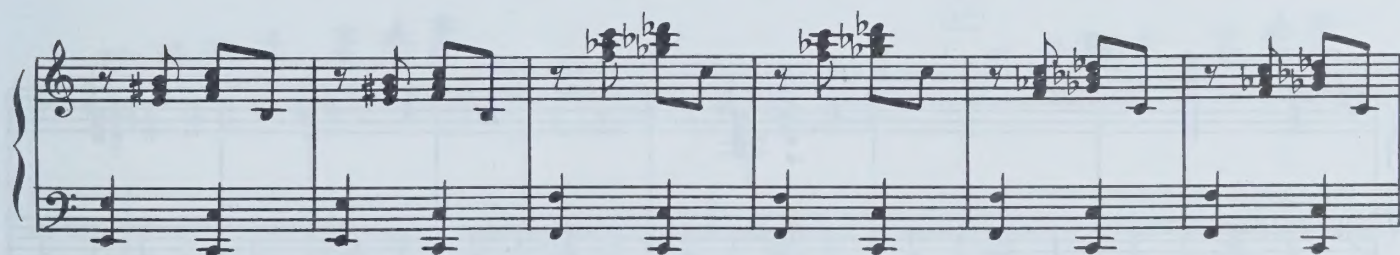
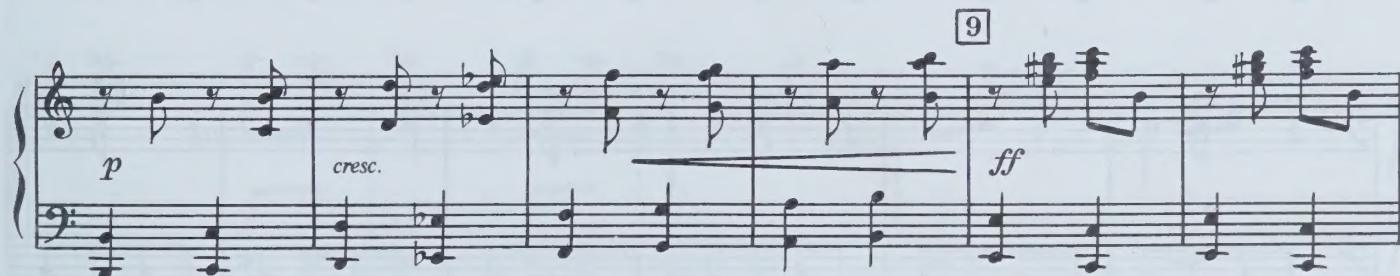
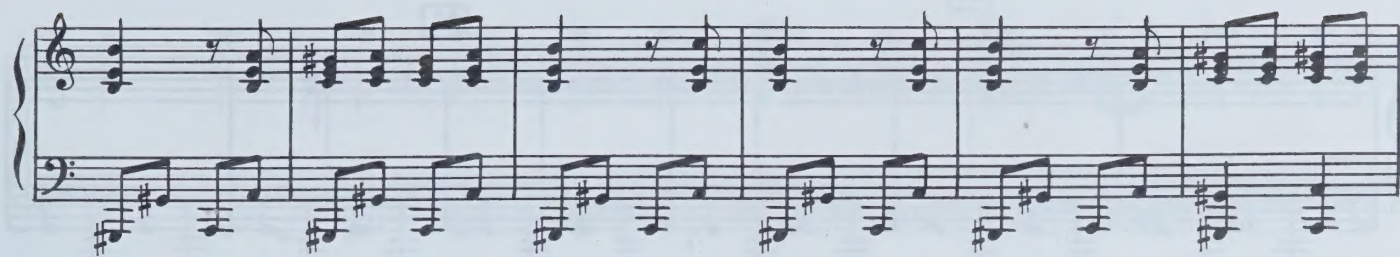
8

8

8







This musical score consists of six systems of piano notation, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system (measures 11-12) features a bass line with eighth-note chords and a treble line with single notes and rests. The second system (measures 13-14) continues this pattern. The third system (measures 15-16) introduces a treble line with eighth-note chords and a bass line with eighth-note chords. The fourth system (measures 17-18) continues with eighth-note chords in both hands. The fifth system (measures 19-20) features a treble line with eighth-note chords and a bass line with eighth-note chords. The sixth system (measures 21-22) continues with eighth-note chords in both hands. The score is marked with measure numbers 11, 12, 13, and 14 in boxes.

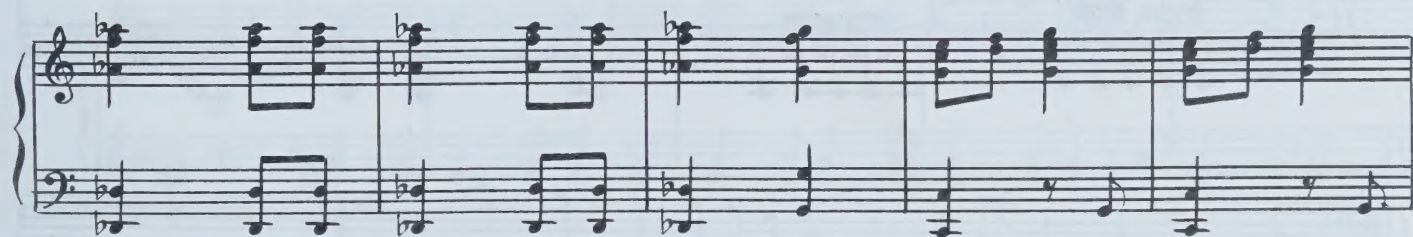
11

12

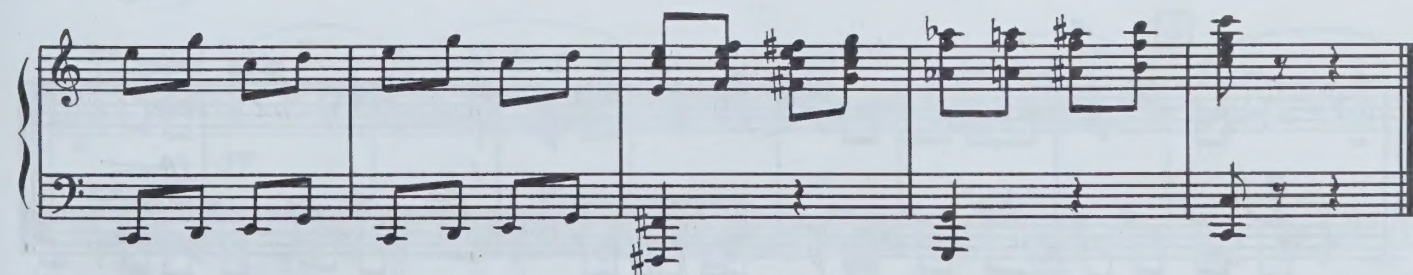
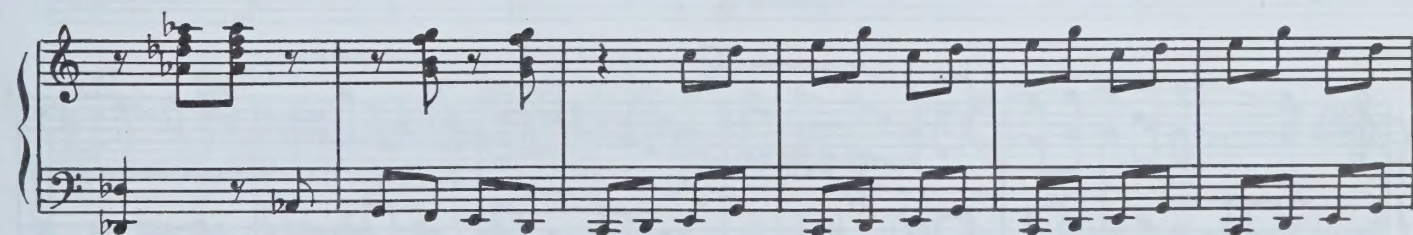
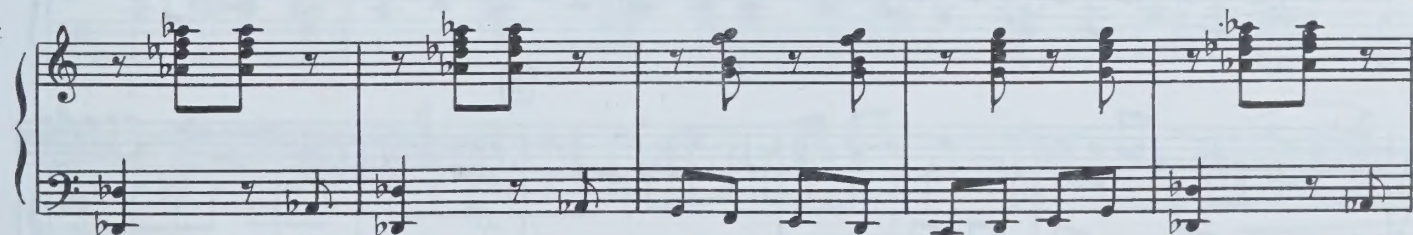
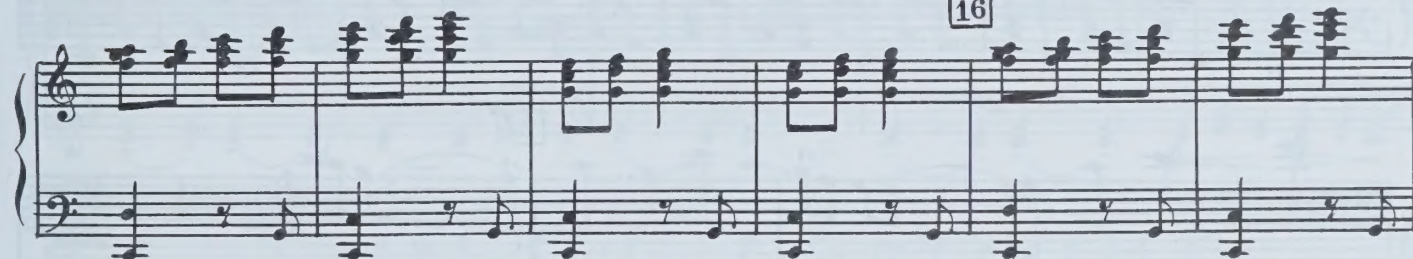
13

14

15



16



Уход

16

Departure

Allegro

Allegro

ff

[1]

f

p

[2]

[3]

ff

[4]

ff

f

ff

Ревность Зины

17

Zina's Jealousy

1 Allegretto

p *p* *cresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 1-4: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *dim.*

Measure 5: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *p*. A box with the number 5 is above the treble staff.

Measures 6-9: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *mf*.

Measures 10-13: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *p*. A box with the number 6 is above the treble staff.

Measures 14-17: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *cresc.*

Measures 18-21: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *p*. A box with the number 8 is above the treble staff.

Measures 22-24: Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic: *pp*. A box with the number 1 is above the treble staff.

Раскрытие
профессии Зины

18

Revelation
of Zina's Profession

Allegretto

p

8

1

p espr.

f

*Meno *)*

p

f

f

*Vivo *)*

p

2

rit.

*Tempo I *)*

8

*rit. *)*

*Vivo *)*

3

f

*Andantino *)*

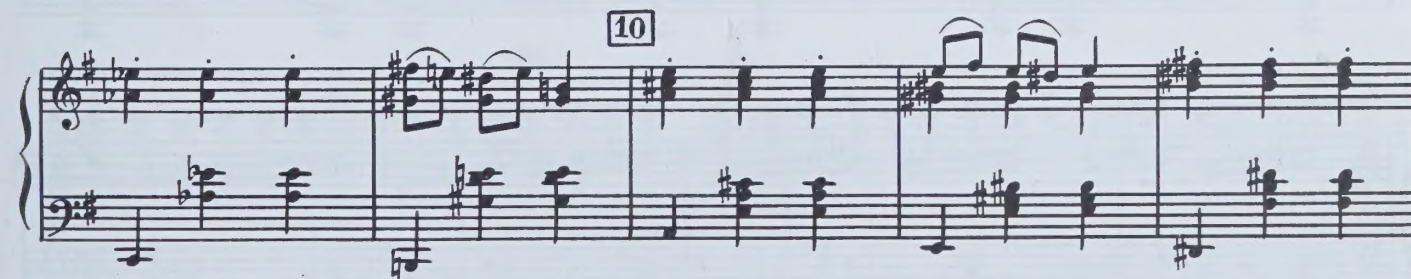
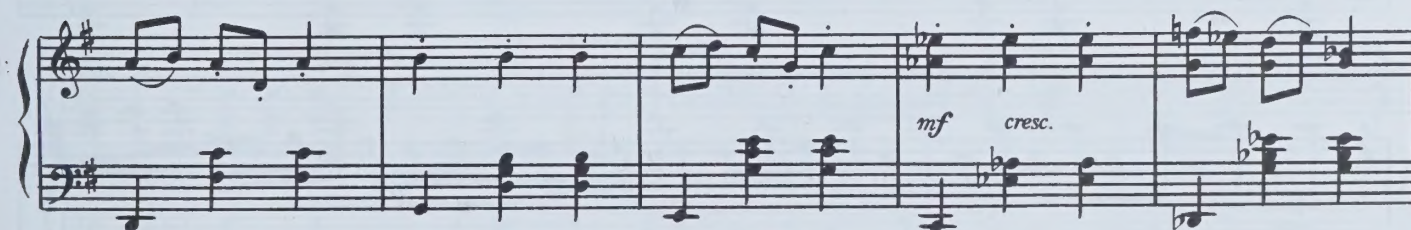
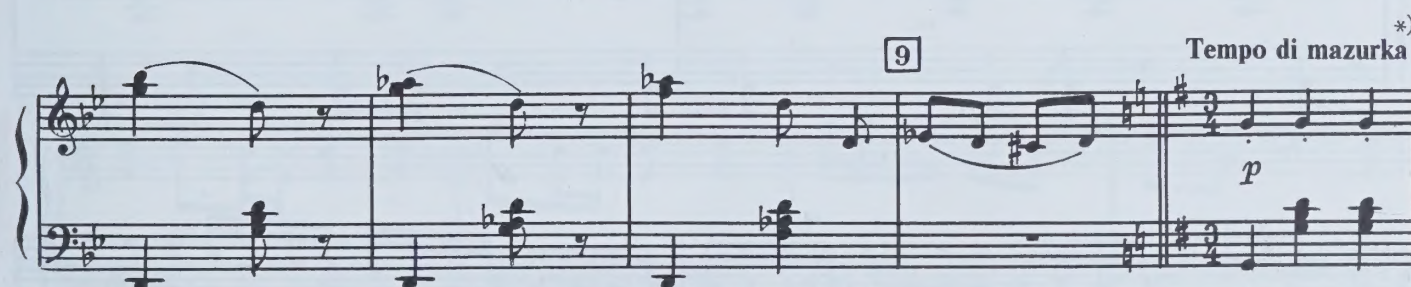
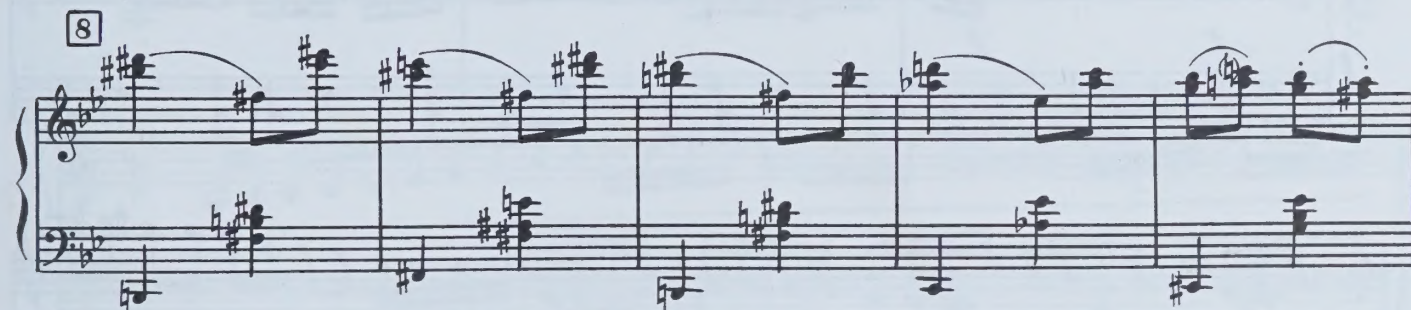
4

*) В партитуре эти темповые обозначения отсутствуют.
In the score these tempo indications are missing.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A dashed line with an '8' indicates an octave shift. A box with the number '5' is placed above the third system. The fourth system ends with a repeat sign. The fifth system begins with a box containing the number '6'. The sixth system begins with a box containing the number '7'. The notation is in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

Dynamics and markings include: *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, *lento **, and *p*.

*) В партитуре это указание отсутствует.
 In the score this direction is missing.



*) В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score this tempo direction is missing.

Allegro *)

f

cresc.

8

*) В клавире это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the piano score this tempo direction is missing.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble clef has a continuous eighth-note melody. Bass clef has a simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes.
- System 2:** Treble clef continues the eighth-note melody. Bass clef has a similar accompaniment. A crescendo hairpin is visible.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melody with some rests. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melody with some rests. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melody with some rests. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a melody with some rests. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, chords, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo).

Действие второе

Act II

КАРТИНА ТРЕТЬЯ

SCENE III

Приглашения на свидания 20 Invitation to a Rendezvous

Adagio $\text{♩} = 88^*)$

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked *p legato*. The second system begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and includes a crescendo hairpin. The third system features a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a repeat sign at the end. The fourth system begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2' and is marked *p*. The fifth system concludes the piece with a repeat sign. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

^{*)}Метроном по клавиру.

The metronome according to the piano score.

3

mf

p

4

5

pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, spanning five systems of staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The first system (measures 3-4) begins with a box containing the number '3'. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The second system (measures 5-6) contains a box with the number '4'. The third system (measures 7-8) contains a box with the number '5'. The fourth system (measures 9-10) contains a box with the number '5'. The final system (measures 11-12) ends with a double bar line and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Сцена переодевания

21

Dressing-Up Scene

1 Allegro *)

f *f* *mf*

*cresc. poco a poco **)*

f *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

*) В партитуре темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score tempo indication is missing.

**) В партитуре это указание отсутствует.
In the score this direction is missing.

First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a rapid, continuous sixteenth-note melody. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of the musical score, starting with a measure number '5' in a box. The treble clef staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note melody. The bass clef staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of the musical score, starting with a measure number '6' in a box. The treble clef staff includes a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) and a dashed line with an '8' indicating an octave. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking '[marcato]' (marcato) indicating a strong, accented rhythm.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) indicating a moderate volume.

Sixth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number '7' in a box. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment.

8

f *f*

staccato

9

10

The musical score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of three systems of music. The first system (measures 8-10) begins with a treble clef key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The first two measures are marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The third measure is marked *staccato*. The second system (measures 11-13) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 14-16) features a more complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and block chords in the bass. Measure numbers 8, 9, and 10 are indicated in small boxes above the staves.

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a complex, rapid melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

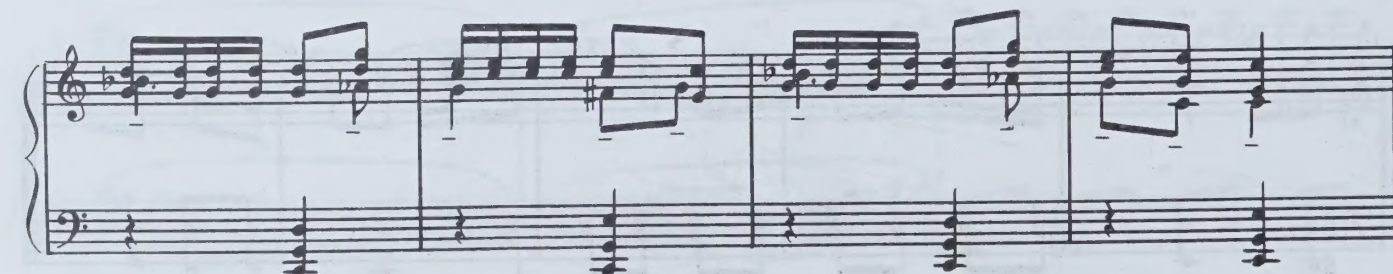
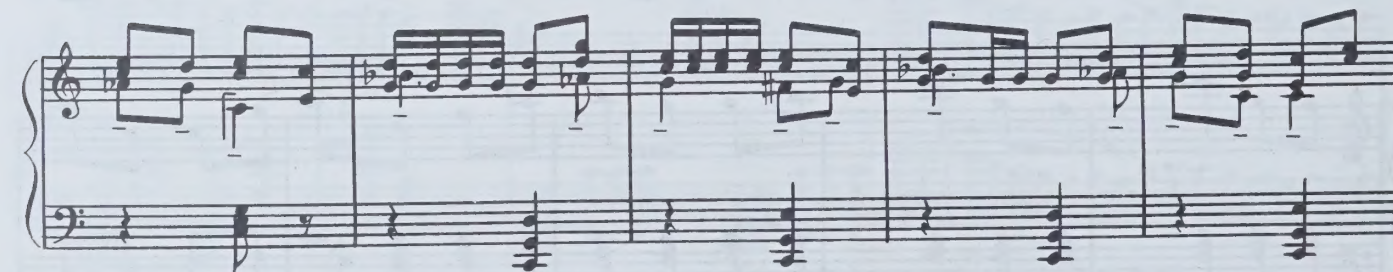
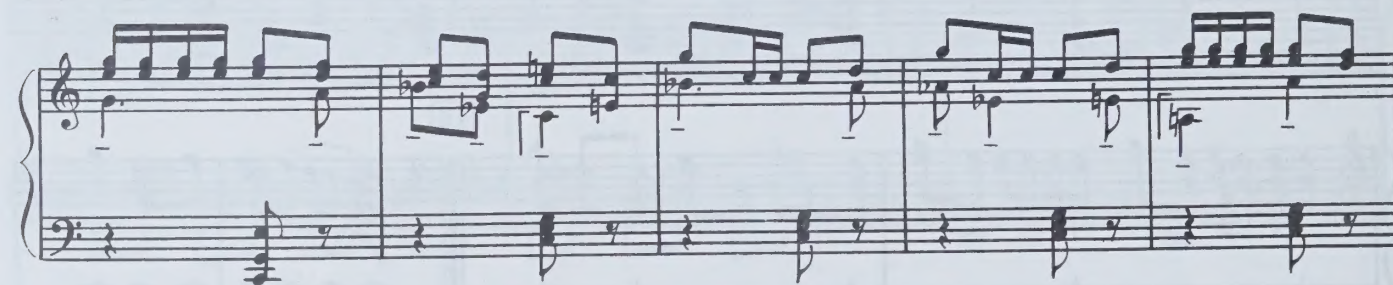
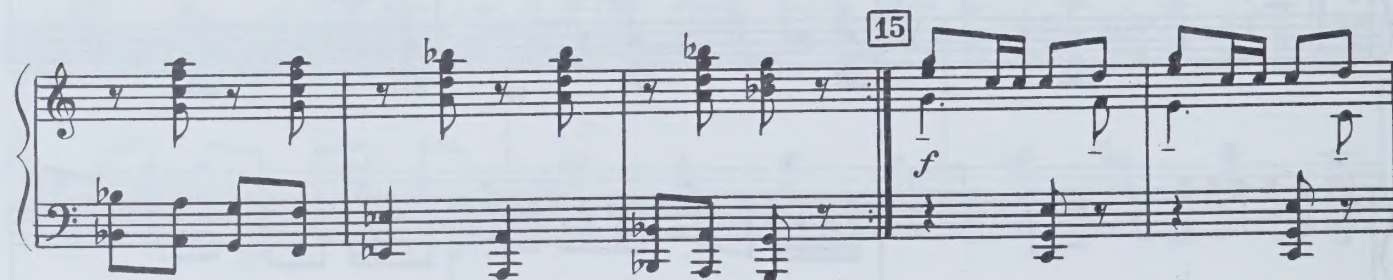
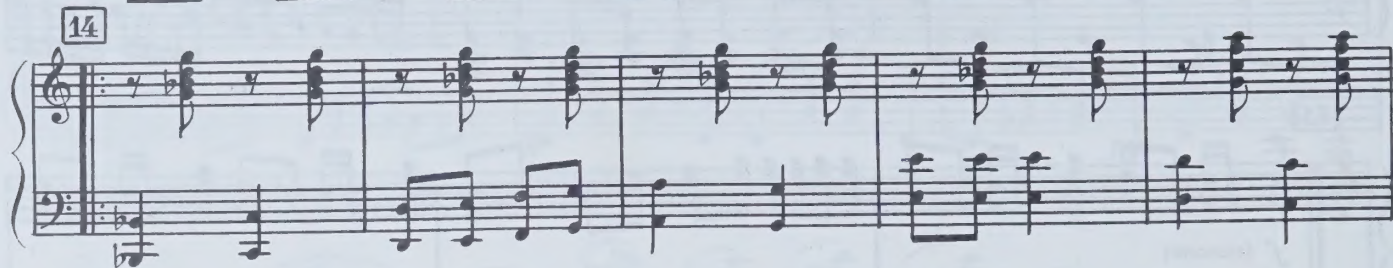
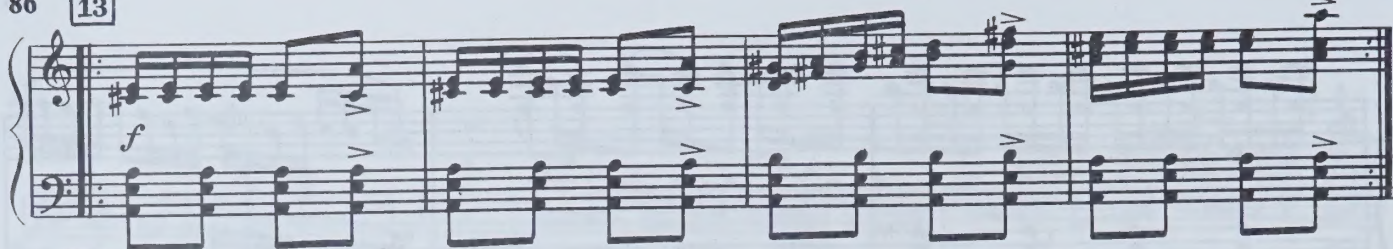
Second system of the piano score, starting with a measure number box containing the number 11. The right hand continues with a rapid, beamed melody. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* [marcato] is present in the first measure of the right hand.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand continues with a rapid, beamed melody. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

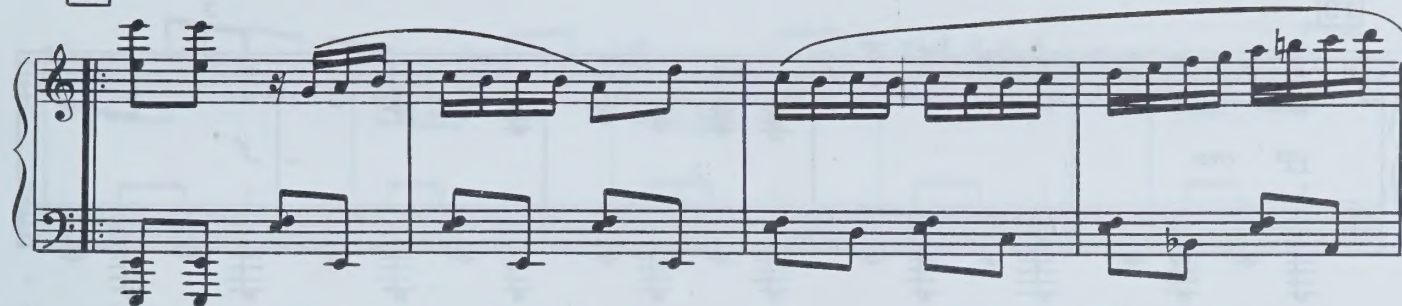
Fourth system of the piano score, starting with a measure number box containing the number 12. The right hand continues with a rapid, beamed melody. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is present in the first measure of the right hand.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand continues with a rapid, beamed melody. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand continues with a rapid, beamed melody. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment.



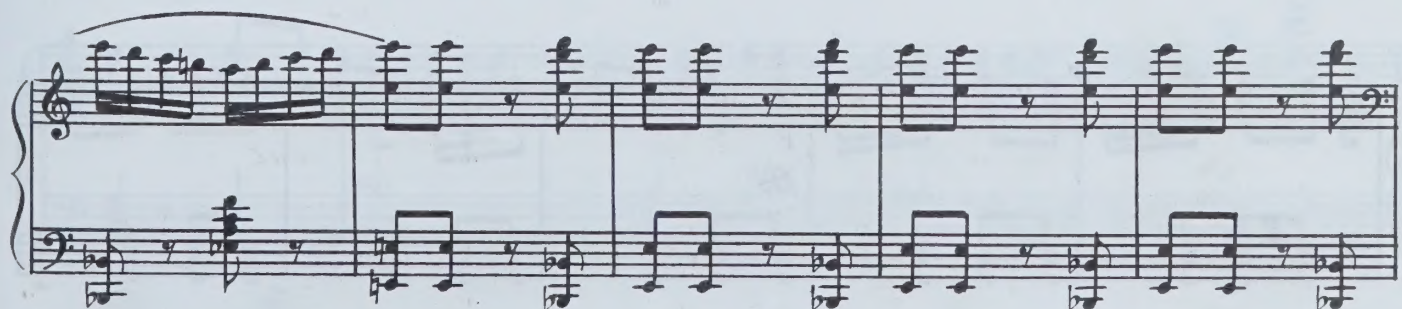
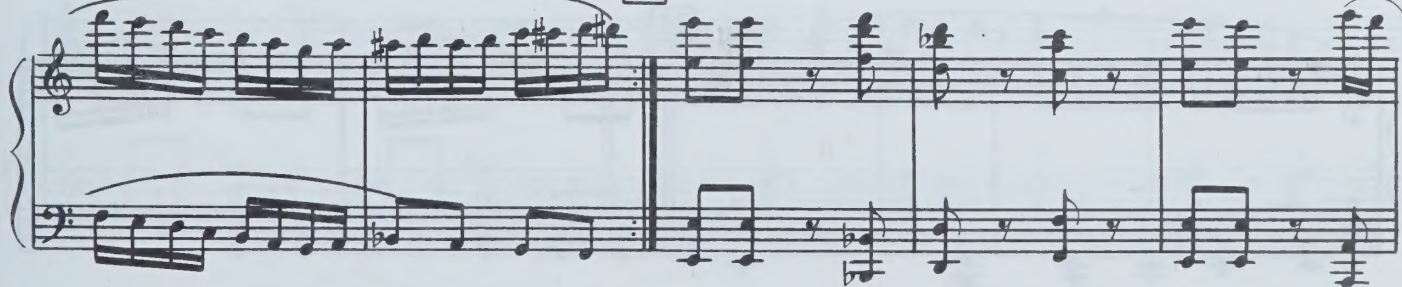
16



17



18



19

pp cresc. f

Measures 19-20. Measure 19: Bass clef, piano (pp) with crescendo (cresc.), eighth notes, and a flat (b). Treble clef, chords with flats. Measure 20: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, triplet eighth notes (3) and a triplet quarter note (3), ending with a forte (f) dynamic.

20

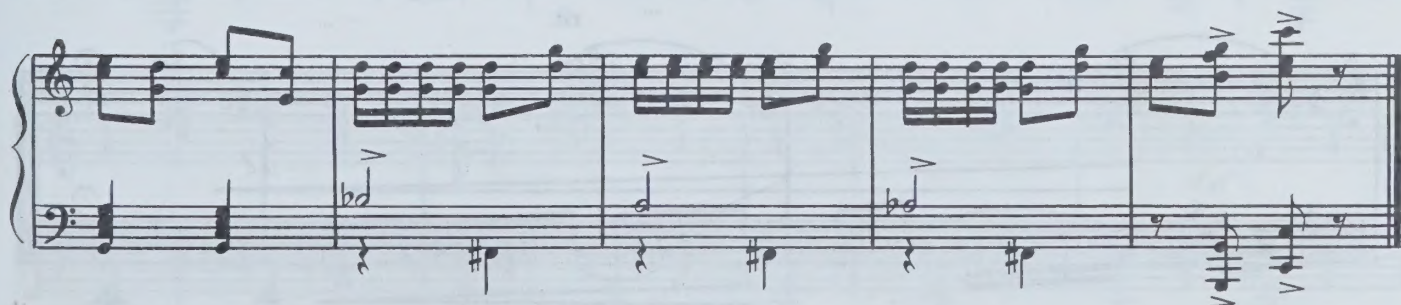
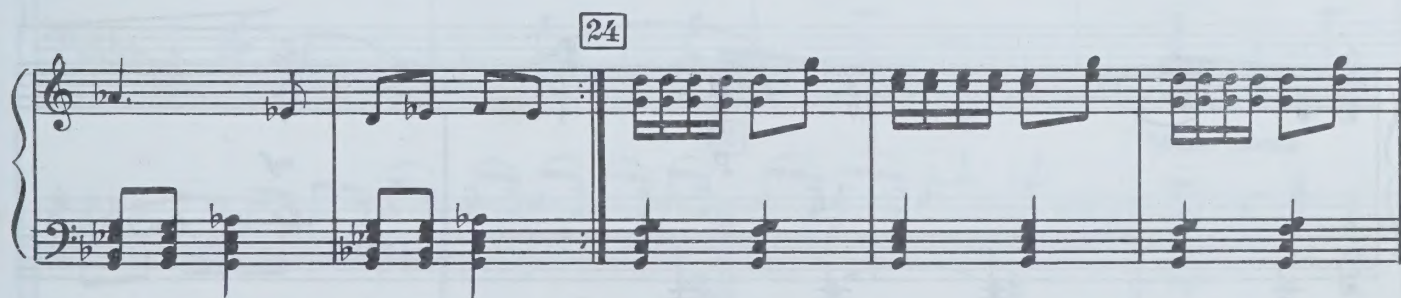
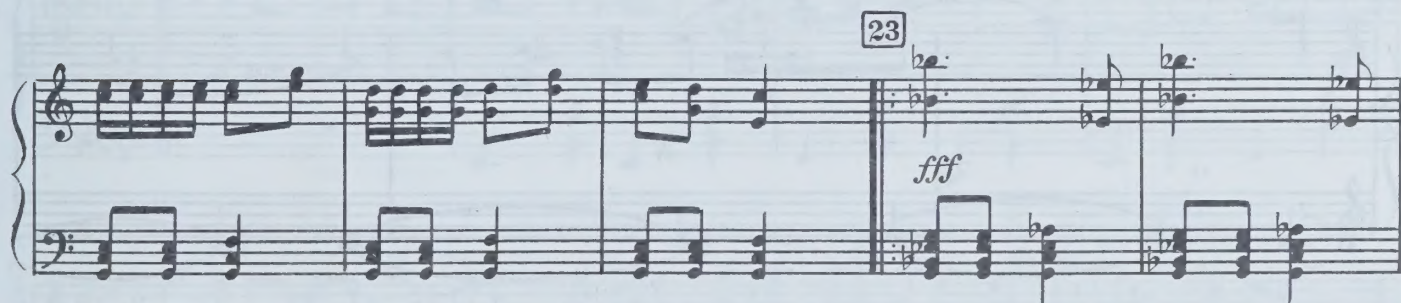
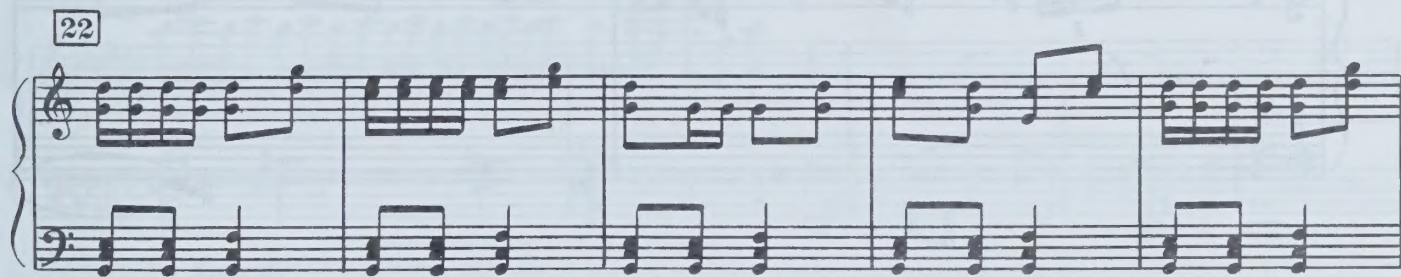
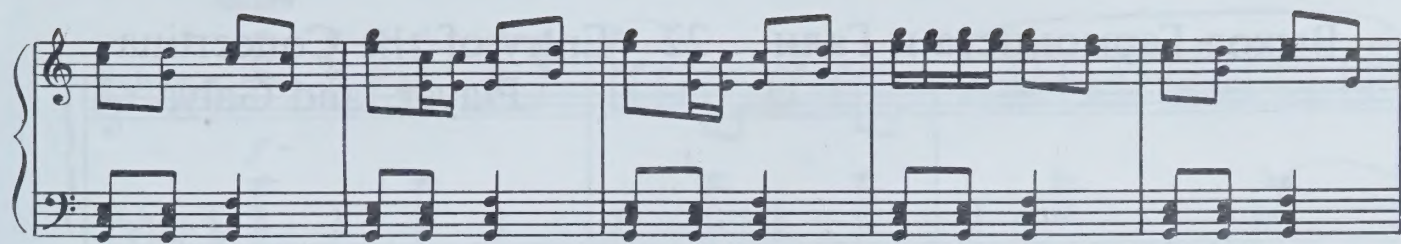
Measures 20-21. Measure 20: Bass clef, eighth notes with accents (>). Treble clef, triplet eighth notes (3) and a triplet quarter note (3). Measure 21: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, chords with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (ff) dynamic.

Measures 21-22. Measure 21: Bass clef, chords with a fortissimo (fff) dynamic. Treble clef, eighth notes. Measure 22: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, eighth notes.

21

Measures 22-23. Measure 22: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, eighth notes. Measure 23: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, eighth notes.

Measures 23-24. Measure 23: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, eighth notes. Measure 24: Bass clef, eighth notes. Treble clef, eighth notes with a fortissimo (fff) dynamic.



Выход Гармониста и Гали 22 Entry of the Concertina
Player and Galya

Andantino

The musical score is written for piano and concertina. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The first measure of the treble staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G#, A) marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The bass staff has a whole rest. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (B, C, D) and a sustained bass line. The third system features a piano 'p' dynamic in the treble and a mezzo-forte 'mf' dynamic in the bass. The fourth system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

f

p

mf

rit.

Allegro

f

f

Andante

1

f espr. molto

2

Meno mosso

mp

3 Andante

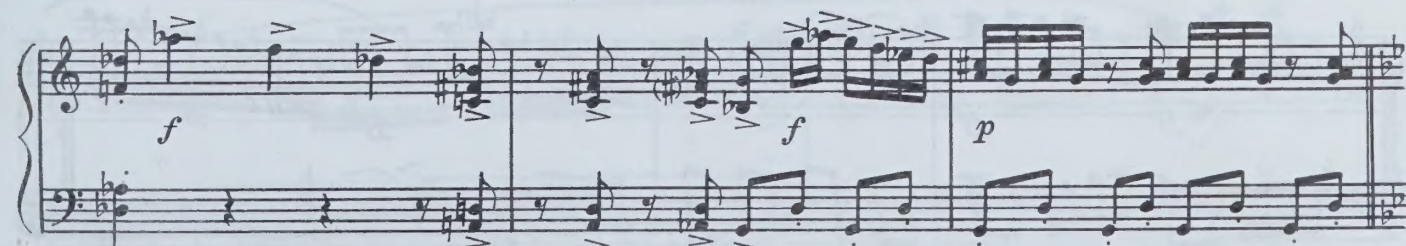
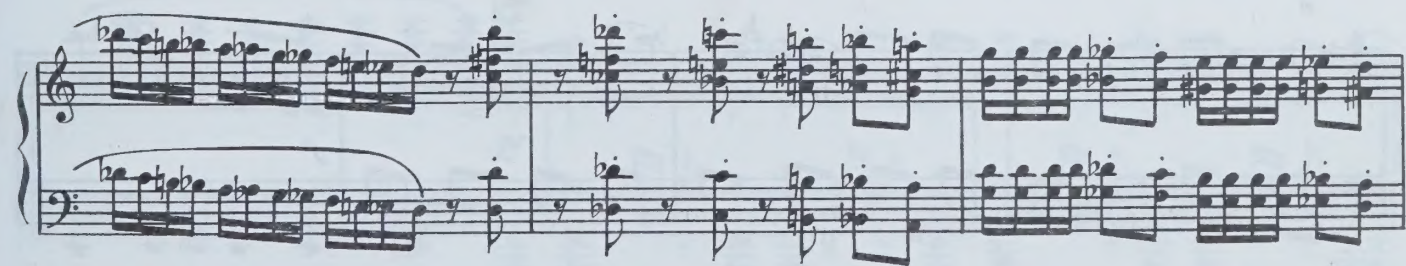
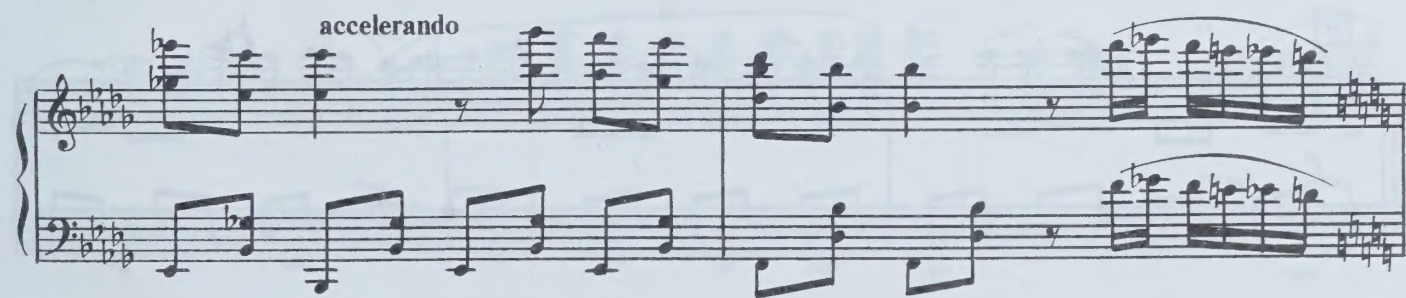
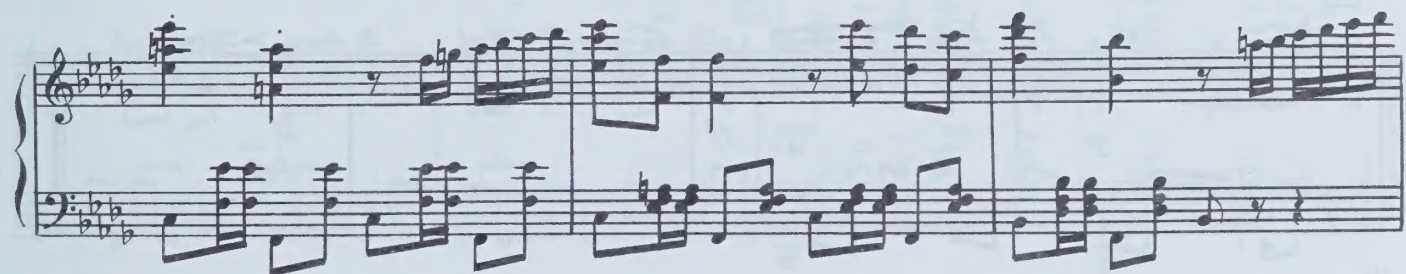
musical score for section 3, Andante. The first system includes dynamics *cresc.*, *f*, and *espr.*. The second system features a fermata in the right hand.

4 Allegro

musical score for section 4, Allegro. The first system includes dynamics *f* and *ff [marcato]*. The second system includes *p* and *staccato sempre*. The section ends with a double bar line.

5

musical score for section 5. The first system includes dynamics *f espr. molto* and *f*.



7 Allegro

System 7, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *staccato*.

System 7, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with some triplet figures. Dynamics include *sf*.

System 8, measures 1-4. The right hand has a more active, sixteenth-note melody. Dynamics include *p* and *ff*.

System 9, measures 1-4. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note passage. Dynamics include *f* and *stacc.*

System 9, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *f*.

System 10, measures 1-4. The right hand has a very active, rapid sixteenth-note melody. Dynamics include *ff*. A measure number '10' is written in the right margin.

Meno mosso

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is 'Meno mosso'. The first measure has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The right hand features a complex, rapid chordal texture, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with dense, rapid chordal patterns, and the left hand maintains its eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measure 11 is marked with a box containing the number 11. The tempo changes to 'Allegro' starting in measure 12. The right hand has a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking above it in measure 11. The left hand has a 'fff' (fortississimo) dynamic marking in measure 11. The right hand features a series of accented eighth notes in measure 12.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a long, sweeping melodic line with a slur over measures 13-14. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand has a 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic marking in measure 17. The right hand features a series of accented eighth notes in measure 18. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand has a long, sweeping melodic line with a slur over measures 21-22. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Шутки
над старыми дачниками

24

Playing Jokes
on the Elderly Couple

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure of the treble staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second measure of the first system is marked with a decrescendo (*dim.*). The third measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure of the second system is marked with a decrescendo (*dim.*). The second measure of the second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure of the second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure of the second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure of the second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure of the second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure of the third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure of the fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure of the fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure of the sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and a *staccato* instruction. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly in the lower register. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

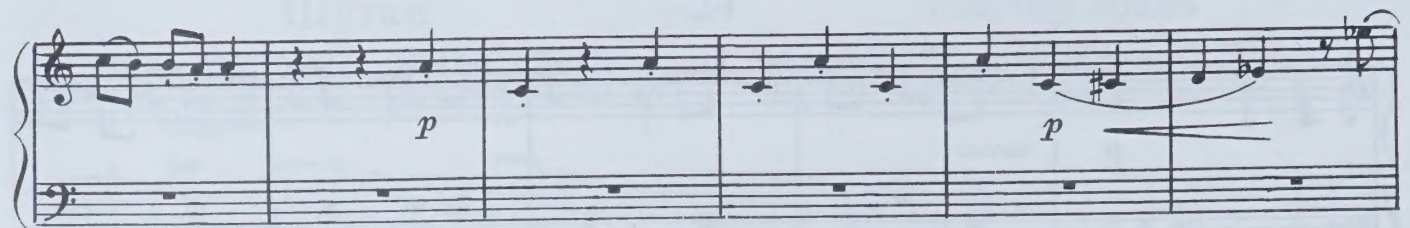
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and an *espr.* (espressivo) marking. The bass clef staff has a more static accompaniment with sustained chords.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with moving lines and chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff has a more active accompaniment with moving lines and chords.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff has a more active accompaniment with moving lines and chords.

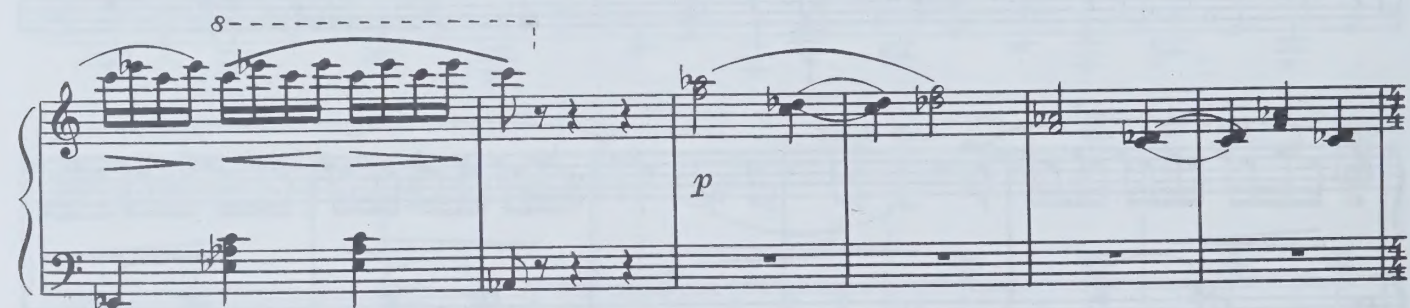
Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff has a more active accompaniment with moving lines and chords.



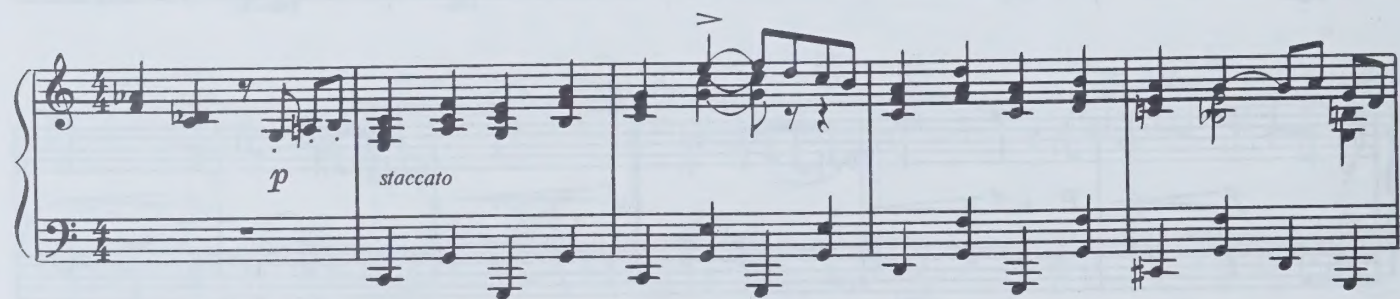
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Bass staff contains a sustained low note.



Second system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a rapid sixteenth-note passage marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. Bass staff contains a sustained low note. The word *simile* is written between the staves.



Third system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a rapid sixteenth-note passage marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. Bass staff contains a sustained low note. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Bass staff contains a sustained low note. The word *staccato* is written between the staves.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Bass staff contains a sustained low note. The word *(staccato)* is written between the staves.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a sustained low note. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Адажио.
Выход на свидание

25

Adagio.
Arrival at the Rendezvous

Adagio

f $\rightarrow$ *p*

5 5 13

[1] *mf*

p *espr.* *simile*

[2]

f

3

dim. *p* *cresc.*

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*

4

dim. *p* *ff*

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *ff*

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment.

5

ff

System 7: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*

System 8: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Measure numbers 19 and 20 are indicated below the bass staff.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Measure numbers 19 and 20 are indicated below the bass staff. Dynamics: *ff*, *espr. dim.*. A box with the number 6 is above the treble staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Dynamics: *p*, *espr.*, *cresc.*.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Dynamics: *f*. A box with the number 7 is above the treble staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Dynamics: *p*, *dim.*.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Bass staff has a melodic line with a dashed line above it labeled '8'. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*. A box with the number 8 is above the treble staff.

Вальс.

26

Waltz.

Вариация танцовщика
в женском костюме

Variation of the Ballet Dancer
in Woman's Dress

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked 'Allegretto'. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The instruction 'staccato sempre' is written at the end of the first system. Rehearsal marks are indicated by a bracketed '1' above the first system and a bracketed '2' above the sixth system. The first system begins with a piano introduction, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns in the right hand and quarter-note patterns in the left hand. The second system continues with similar patterns. The third system features a more complex right-hand pattern with eighth-note runs. The fourth system, marked with a bracketed '1', shows a change in the right-hand pattern. The fifth system, marked with a bracketed '2', features a forte dynamic and a more complex right-hand pattern. The sixth system concludes with a piano dynamic and a final right-hand pattern.

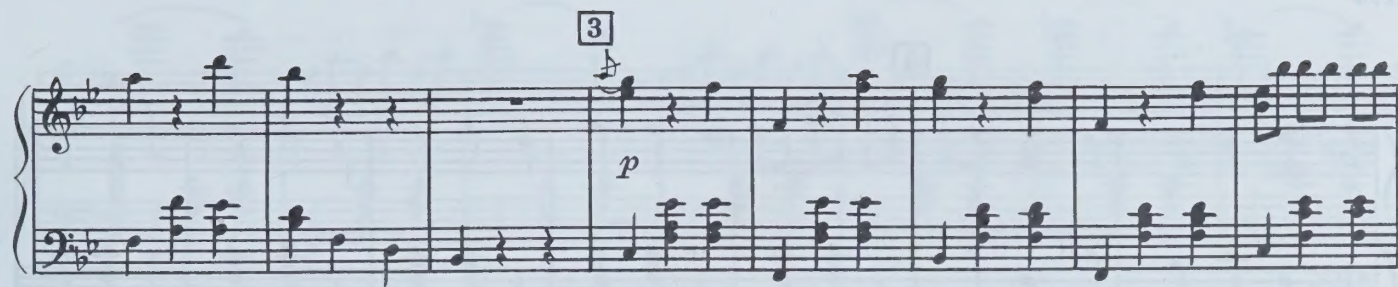
p *f* *staccato sempre*

1

2

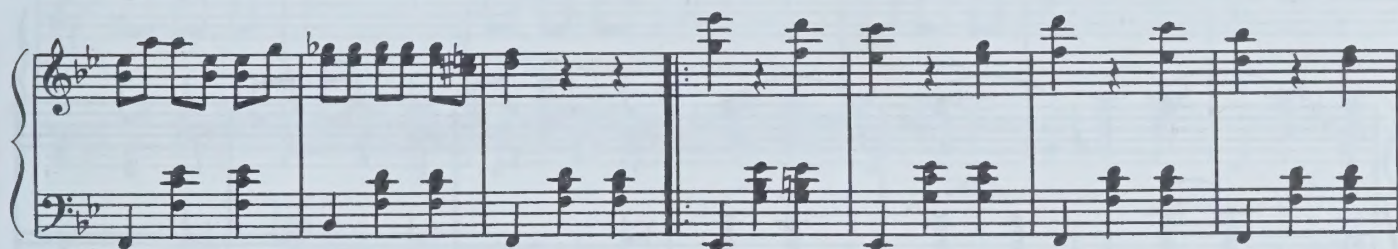
p

3



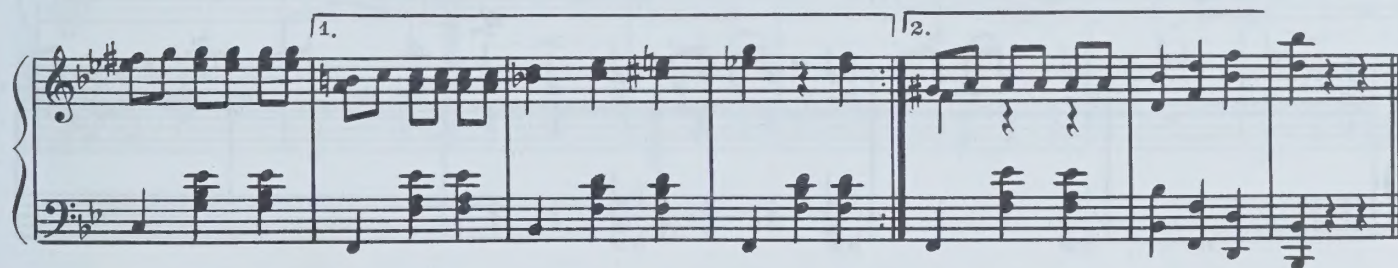
p

This system contains the first staff of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a half rest, then a quarter note Bb4, a quarter rest, and a quarter note C5. The melody continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter rest, and a quarter note E5. The system concludes with a sixteenth-note triplet of F5, G5, and A5. The bass line consists of a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the first bass line chord.



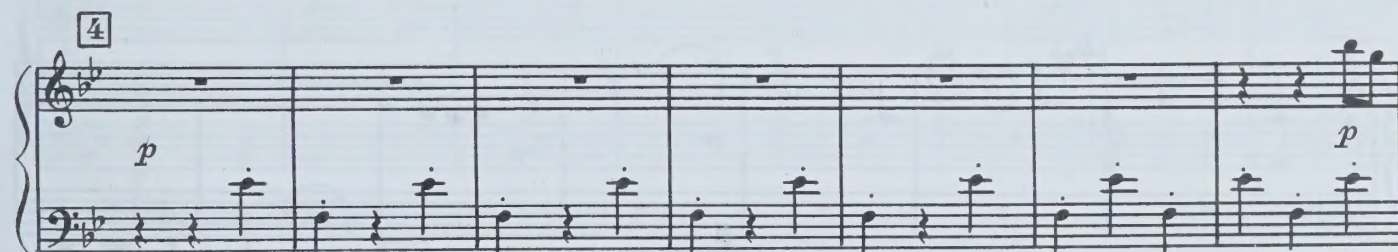
This system contains the second staff of music. The treble clef part features a series of eighth-note chords: G4-Bb4, A4-Bb4, Bb4-C5, C5-Bb4, Bb4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F4, and F4-E4. The bass line continues with a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4.

1. 2.



This system contains the third staff of music. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The first ending consists of a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4, followed by a half-note chord of A4 and Bb4, and then a half-note chord of Bb4 and C5. The second ending consists of a half-note chord of C5 and Bb4, followed by a half-note chord of Bb4 and A4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and G4. The bass line continues with a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4.

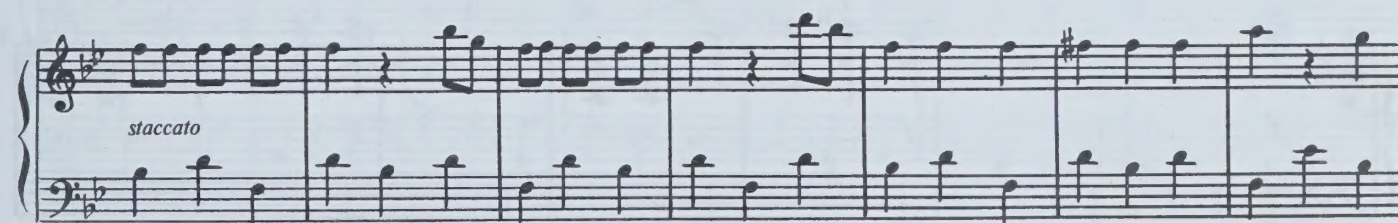
4



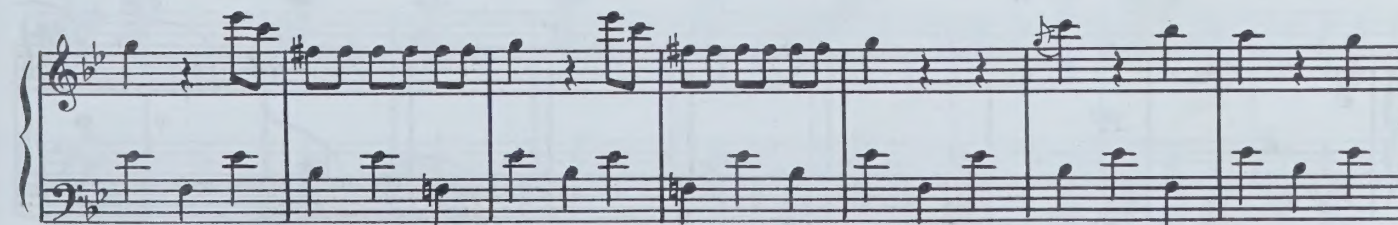
p *p*

This system contains the fourth staff of music. The treble clef part consists of a half rest followed by a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4. The bass line consists of a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) are placed above the first and last chords of the bass line.

staccato



This system contains the fifth staff of music. The treble clef part features a series of eighth-note chords: G4-Bb4, A4-Bb4, Bb4-C5, C5-Bb4, Bb4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F4, and F4-E4. The bass line continues with a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4. A dynamic marking of *staccato* (staccato) is placed above the first chord of the treble line.



This system contains the sixth staff of music. The treble clef part features a series of eighth-note chords: G4-Bb4, A4-Bb4, Bb4-C5, C5-Bb4, Bb4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F4, and F4-E4. The bass line continues with a series of chords: a half-note chord of G3 and Bb3, a half-note chord of A3 and C4, a half-note chord of Bb3 and D4, a half-note chord of C4 and E4, a half-note chord of D4 and F4, a half-note chord of E4 and G4, a half-note chord of F4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and Bb4.

5

p

6

7

8

pp *p*

First system of the musical score. The right hand plays a series of chords, each preceded by a half note, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The word *simile* is written below the right hand.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the patterns from the first system.

Third system of the musical score, starting with a measure box containing the number 9. It includes first and second endings for the right hand.

Fourth system of the musical score, featuring a crescendo hairpin in the right hand and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) with the instruction *staccato*.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with a measure box containing the number 10. It includes a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and an 8-measure rest in the right hand.

Sixth system of the musical score, concluding the piece with sustained chords in the right hand and a final melodic phrase in the left hand.

Вариация.
Классическая танцовщица
в костюме своего партнера

27 Variation of the Ballerina
in Her Partner's Costume

1 Allegro *) $\text{♩} = 76$

2

3

4

p

f

cresc.

ff

mf

p

3 3 3 3

*) В клавире темп — Allegretto $\text{♩} = 76$.
In the piano score the tempo is Allegretto $\text{♩} = 76$.

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It includes a piano introduction, a vocal entry, and a final flourish. The piano part features complex triplets and arpeggiated figures. The vocal part is a simple melody. The score is marked with dynamics like *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *cresc.* and includes performance instructions like *dim.* and *simile*.

Кода

28

The Coda

*Allegro *)*

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is marked with various dynamics: *f marc.*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*. There are five numbered first endings (1-5) and one eighth rest (8-). The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 8.

1

2

3

4

5

8-

f marc. *ff* *f* *ff* *mf* *ff*

Адажио Петра и Зины
в костюме Классической
танцовщицы

29

Adagio. Pyotr and Zina
in the Ballerina's Costume

Adagio

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a numbered measure marker in a box. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (f) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system includes a simile marking. The fifth system includes a mezzo-forte (f) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and full notes, as well as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

1

2

5

3

4

ff

f *espress.*

p

f

p

simile

5

f

3

3

3

3

6

p

3

8

7

p *cresc.* *f* *espr.*

12

8

8

cresc. *ff*

8

DSCH

This page of musical notation contains six systems of staves, likely for a piano and voice or two pianos. The notation includes various musical symbols and dynamics:

- System 1:** Features a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). A measure number **9** is indicated.
- System 2:** Continues the musical piece. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A measure number **13** is indicated.
- System 3:** Includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. A measure number **13** is indicated.
- System 4:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). A measure number **10** is indicated.
- System 5:** Includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte). A measure number **3** is indicated.
- System 6:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). A measure number **11** is indicated.

simile

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The word "simile" is written below the first measure of the left hand.

5 12 dim.

This system contains measures 3 and 4. Measure 3 begins with a five-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a "5" above the staff. The right hand then continues with a melodic line. The word "dim." is written below the right hand in measure 4.

cresc. f dim.

This system contains measures 5 and 6. Measure 5 begins with a four-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a "4" above the staff. The right hand then continues with a melodic line. The word "cresc." is written below the left hand in measure 5, and "f" is written below the right hand in measure 5. The word "dim." is written below the right hand in measure 6.

13 pp

This system contains measures 7 and 8. Measure 7 begins with a four-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a "4" above the staff. The right hand then continues with a melodic line. The word "pp" is written below the right hand in measure 8.

p

This system contains measures 9 and 10. Measure 9 begins with a four-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a "4" above the staff. The right hand then continues with a melodic line. The word "p" is written below the right hand in measure 10.

14

This system contains measures 11 and 12. Measure 11 begins with a four-measure rest in the right hand, indicated by a "4" above the staff. The right hand then continues with a melodic line. The word "14" is written above the right hand in measure 11.

Танец заговорщиков

30

The Plotters' Dance

Moderato*)

f

1

f

2

f

*) В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score this tempo direction is missing.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *f* and *ff*. There are also performance instructions like *8-* and a measure number *3* in a box.

The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many accidentals and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a triplet of chords in the right hand, indicated by a box with the number *3*. The third system continues the melodic development in the right hand. The fourth system includes a measure rest of 8 measures (*8-*) in the right hand. The fifth system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Вариация Зины

31

Zina's Variation

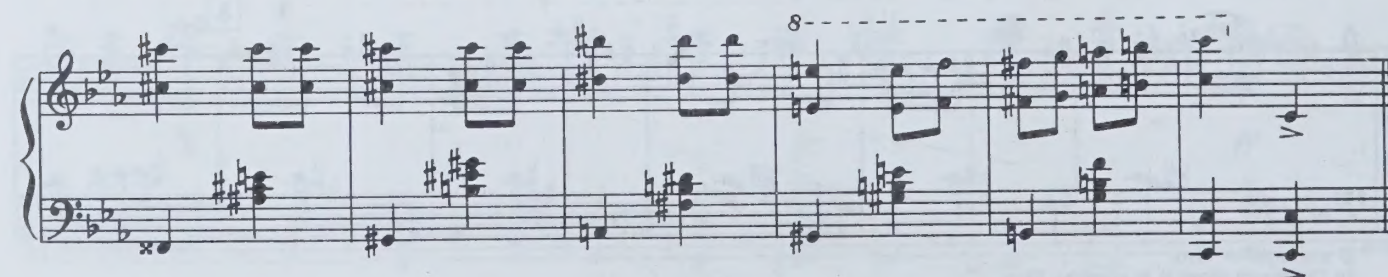
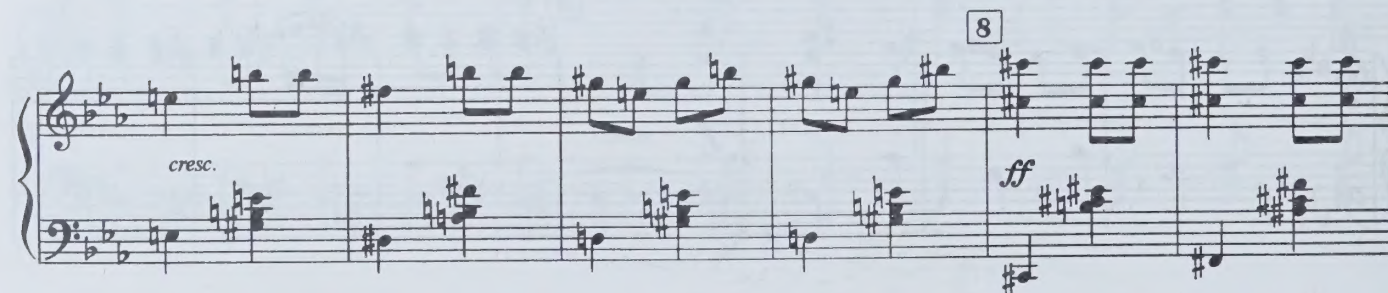
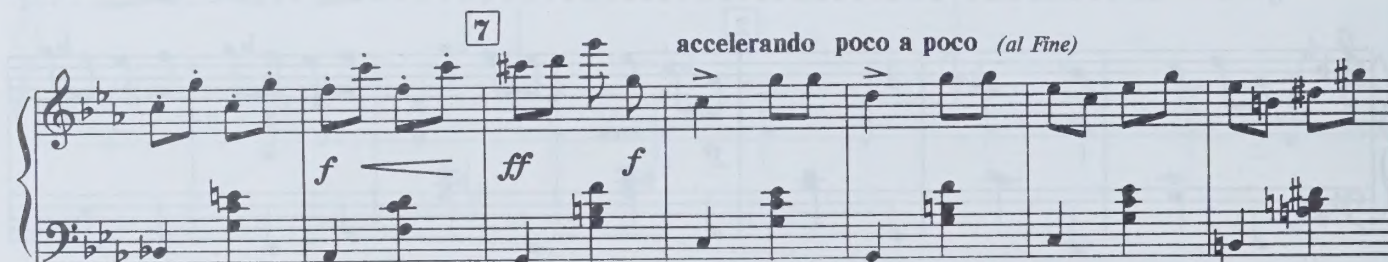
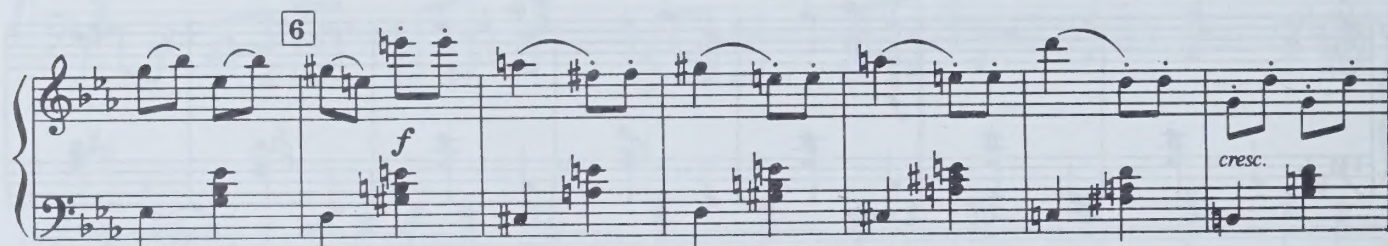
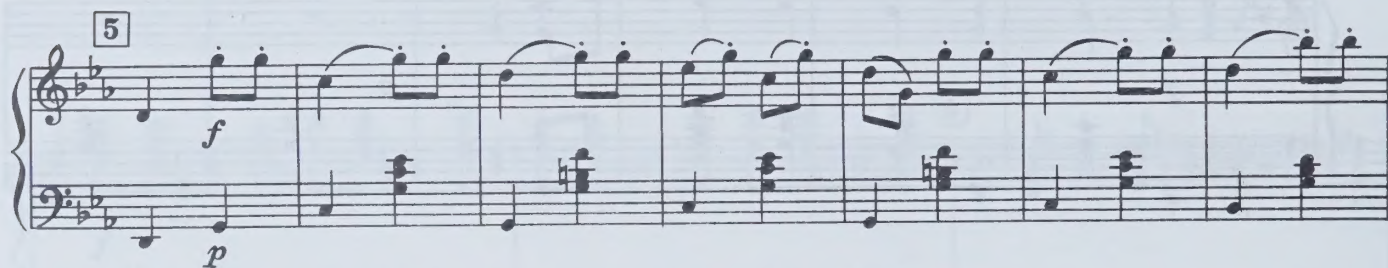
Presto*)

1 Moderato **)

The musical score for Variation 31, Zina's Variation, is presented in four systems. The first system is marked 'Presto*)' and '1 Moderato **)'. It begins with a piano introduction, featuring a forte (f) chord in the left hand and a melody in the right hand. The second system continues the melody with a forte (f) chord and a 'simile' marking. The third system is marked '2' and features a piano (p) chord with a 'cresc.' marking. The fourth system is marked '3' and features a forte (f) chord with a 'dim.' marking. The score concludes with a final system marked '4'.

*) В клави́ре — **Vivo**.
In the piano score it is given as **Vivo**.

) В клави́ре — **Allegro.
In the piano score it is given as **Allegro**.



Кода

32

The Coda

1 Allegro

2

3

4

5

f

ff

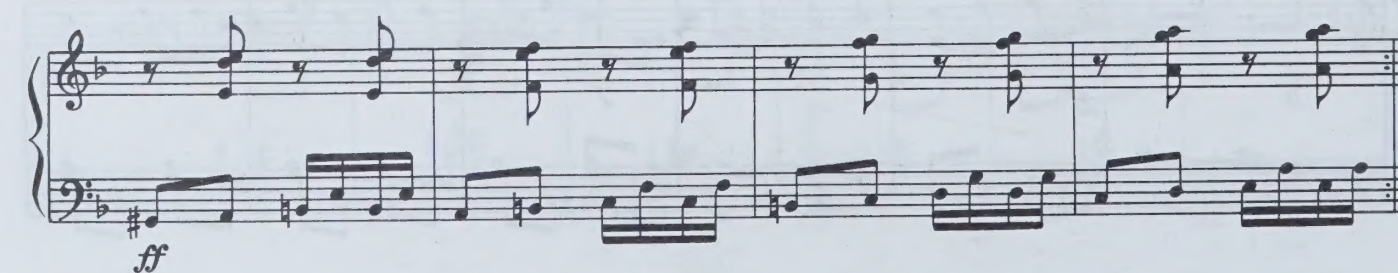
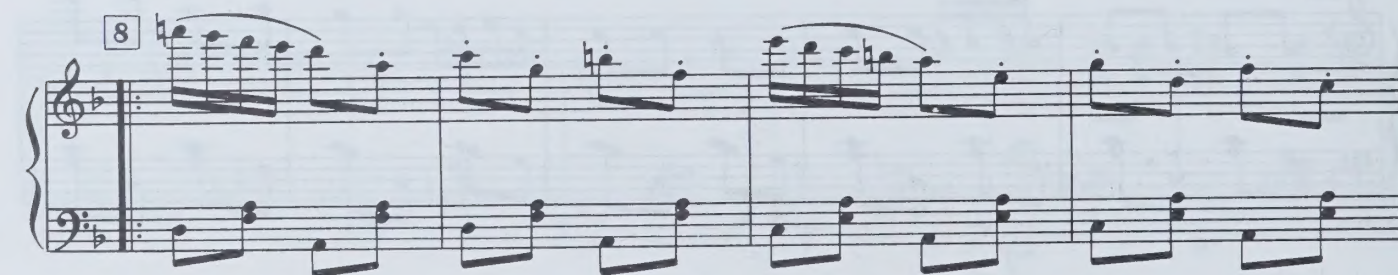
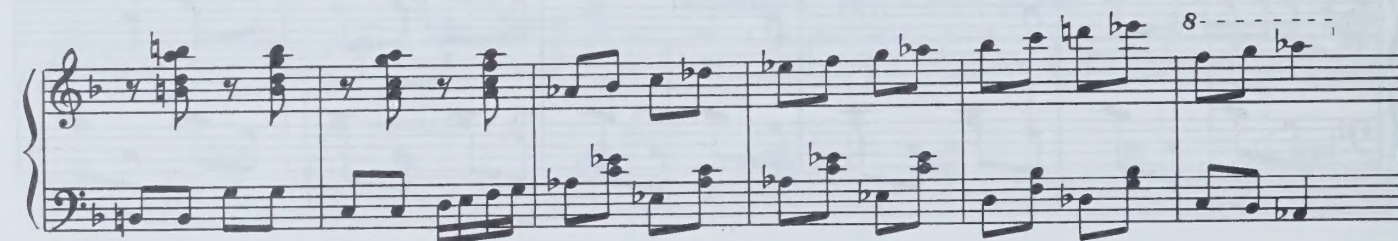
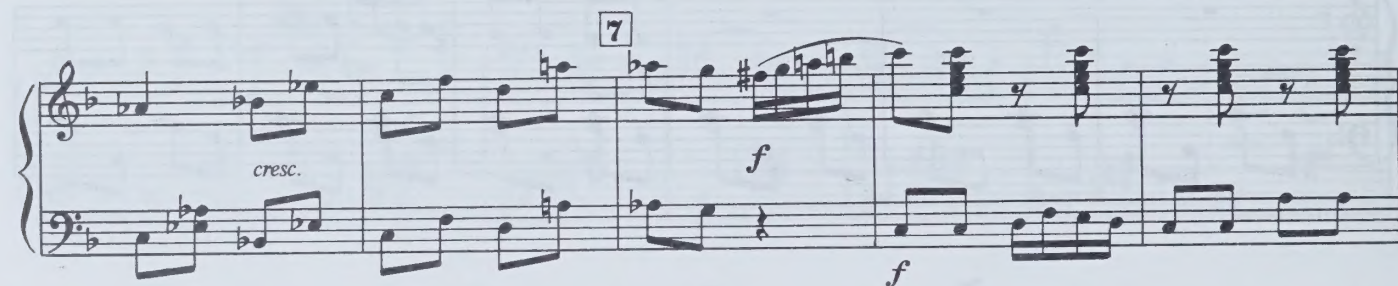
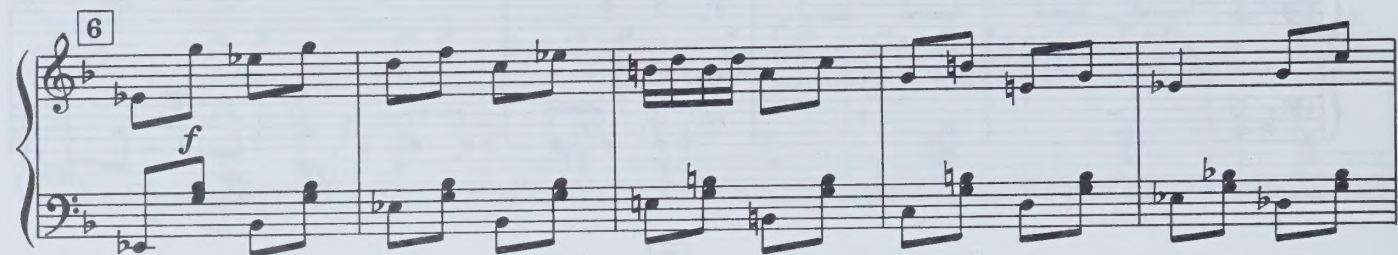
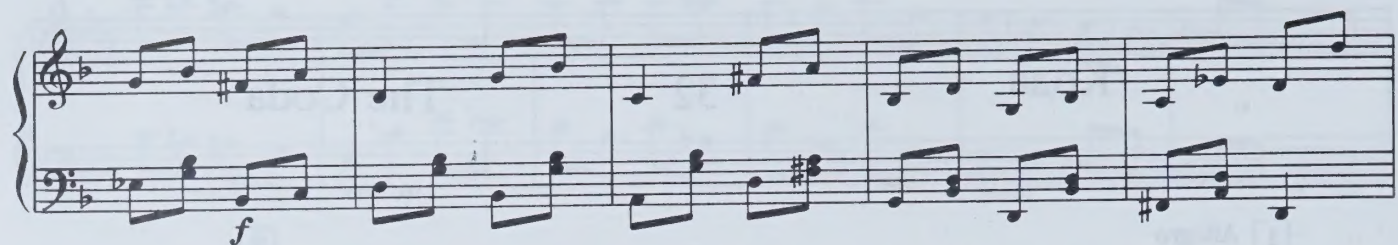
dim.

f

ff

f

3



9

ff

Measure 9: Treble clef has a half note G4, quarter note A4, and half note B4. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, and half note B3. Measure 10: Treble clef has a half note C5, quarter note D5, and half note E5. Bass clef has a half note C4, quarter note D4, and half note E4.

10

f

Measure 11: Treble clef has a half note F#4, quarter note G4, and half note A4. Bass clef has a half note F#3, quarter note G3, and half note A3. Measure 12: Treble clef has a half note B4, quarter note C5, and half note D5. Bass clef has a half note B3, quarter note C4, and half note D4.

ff

Measure 13: Treble clef has a half note E5, quarter note F#5, and half note G5. Bass clef has a half note E4, quarter note F#4, and half note G4. Measure 14: Treble clef has a half note A5, quarter note B5, and half note C6. Bass clef has a half note A3, quarter note B3, and half note C4.

11

f

Measure 15: Treble clef has a half note D5, quarter note E5, and half note F#5. Bass clef has a half note D4, quarter note E4, and half note F#4. Measure 16: Treble clef has a half note G5, quarter note A5, and half note B5. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, and half note B3.

12

ff

Measure 17: Treble clef has a half note C6, quarter note D6, and half note E6. Bass clef has a half note C4, quarter note D4, and half note E4. Measure 18: Treble clef has a half note F#6, quarter note G6, and half note A6. Bass clef has a half note F#3, quarter note G3, and half note A3.

ff

Measure 19: Treble clef has a half note B6, quarter note C7, and half note D7. Bass clef has a half note B3, quarter note C4, and half note D4. Measure 20: Treble clef has a half note E7, quarter note F#7, and half note G7. Bass clef has a half note E4, quarter note F#4, and half note G4.

Measures 12 and 13 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 12 features a piano introduction with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 13 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 14 and 15 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats. Measure 14 begins with a piano introduction marked *cresc. poco a poco*. Measure 15 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 16 and 17 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats. Measure 16 begins with a piano introduction marked *mf* and *cresc.*. Measure 17 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 18 and 19 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats. Measure 18 begins with a piano introduction marked *f*. Measure 19 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 20 and 21 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats. Measure 20 begins with a piano introduction marked *ff*. Measure 21 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 22 and 23 of the musical score. The key signature has two flats. Measure 22 begins with a piano introduction marked *ff*. Measure 23 continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Танцевальная мизансцена 33 A Mise-en-Scene in Dance
 "Убийство" "The Murder"

Allegretto poco moderato

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked *Allegretto poco moderato*. The score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef).

- System 1:** Measures 1-4. The first staff has a *ff* dynamic marking at the beginning and an *sf* marking at the end of the system. The second staff has a *ff* marking at the beginning.
- System 2:** Measures 5-8. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans measures 6 and 7. The first staff has a *f* marking at the start of measure 8. The second staff has a *f* marking at the start of measure 8.
- System 3:** Measures 9-10. The first staff has a *mf* marking at the start of measure 9. The second staff has a *mf* marking at the start of measure 9.

2

2

staccato

3

f *mf*

staccato

4

f

5

6

p

ff

ff

[dim.]

pp

ff

8

Вариация "убитой"

34

Variation
of the "Murdered Lady"

Allegro

ff

1 8

8

2

fff [*marcato*]

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked 'Allegro' and 'ff'. The second and third systems are marked 'ff' and '8'. The fourth system is marked '2' and 'fff [marcato]'. The fifth system is unmarked. The score is written for piano with treble and bass staves.

3

Exercise 3, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the key of D major. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the bass staff.

4 **Meno mosso**

fff

4 Meno mosso

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final quarter note. The accompaniment consists of a series of chords, with a final chord. The score is divided into four measures, with a final double bar line at the end.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The voice part consists of a single melodic line. The score is divided into four measures, each corresponding to a line of the lyrics: 'The rose tree, the rose tree', 'The rose tree, the rose tree', 'The rose tree, the rose tree', and 'The rose tree, the rose tree'.

Финал-Кода

35

Finale-Coda

Presto

ff *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

ff *p*

ff *p*

5

System 5, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

6

System 6, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

7

System 7, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

8

System 8, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

9

System 9, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

System 10, measures 1-8. Treble staff features eighth-note runs. Bass staff features chords. Key signature: 3 flats. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line.

8- 10 *ff*

11 *p*

12 *ff*

8- *ff* *ff*

13 *fff*

14

Measures 14 and 15 of a musical score. Measure 14 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 15 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

Measures 16 and 17 of a musical score. Measure 16 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 17 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

15

Measures 18 and 19 of a musical score. Measure 18 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 19 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

8

Measures 20 and 21 of a musical score. Measure 20 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 21 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

16

p

Measures 22 and 23 of a musical score. Measure 22 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 23 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

17

ff

Measures 24 and 25 of a musical score. Measure 24 features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of chords. Measure 25 continues the treble staff's eighth notes and the bass staff's chords.

18

Musical score for measures 18-19. Measure 18 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a dotted half note F#4, and a half note E4, and a bass staff with a half note D3, a dotted half note C3, and a half note B2. Measure 19 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *mp* is marked in measure 19.

19

Musical score for measures 20-21. Measure 20 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. Measure 21 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *ff* is marked in measure 21.

20

Musical score for measures 22-23. Measure 22 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. Measure 23 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *ff* is marked in measure 23.

8

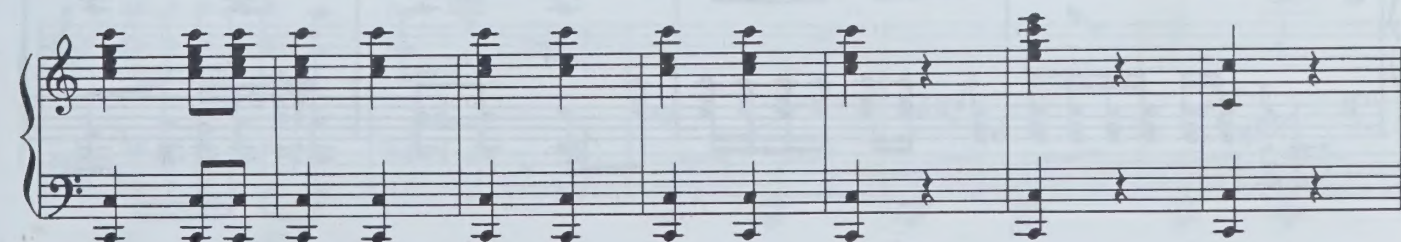
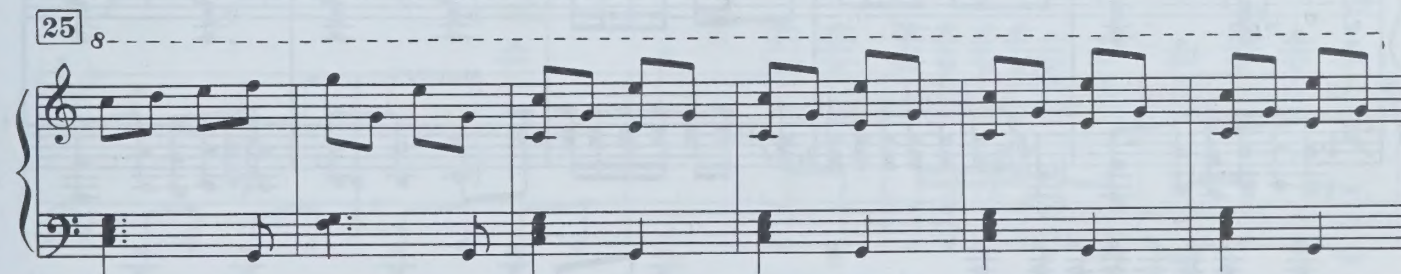
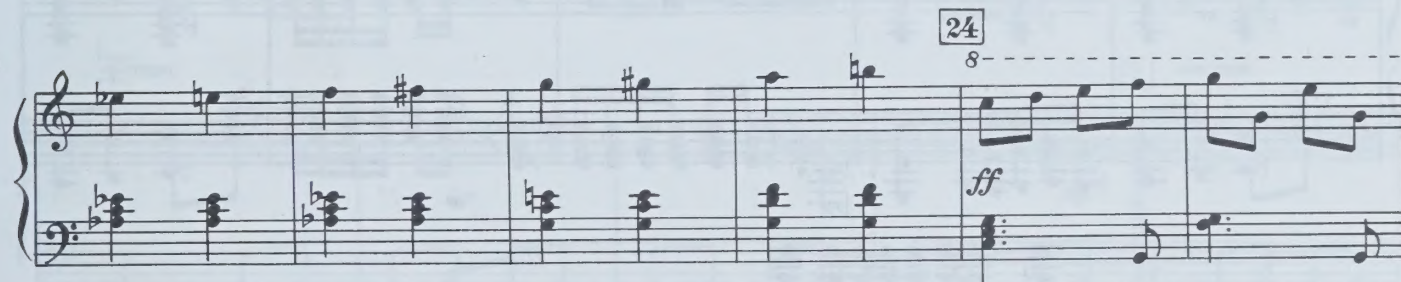
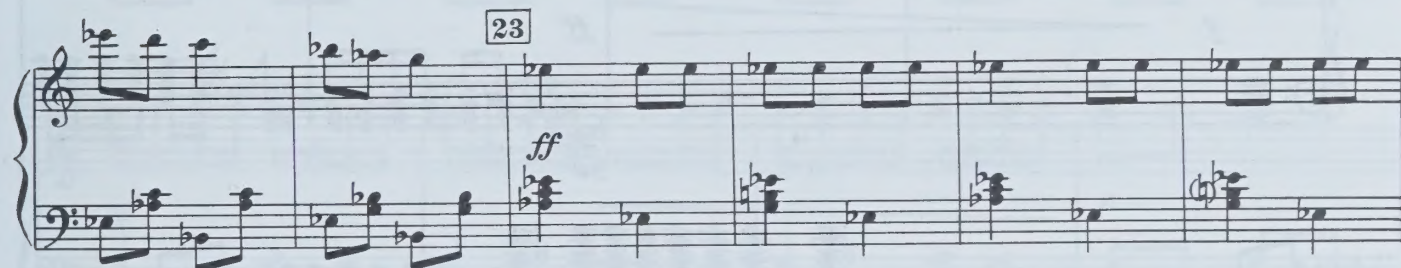
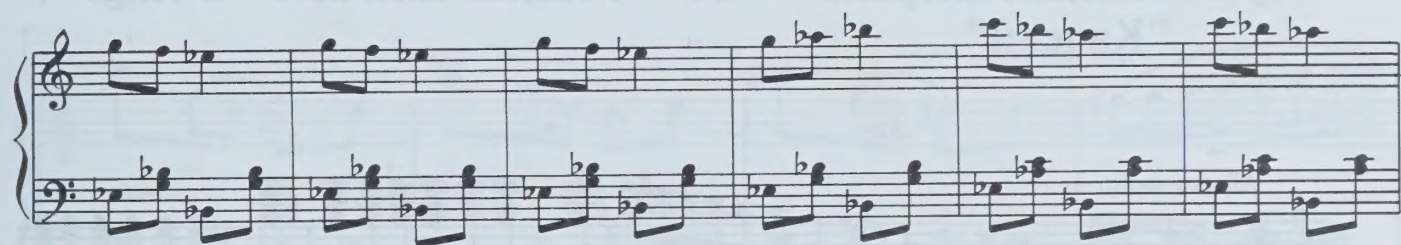
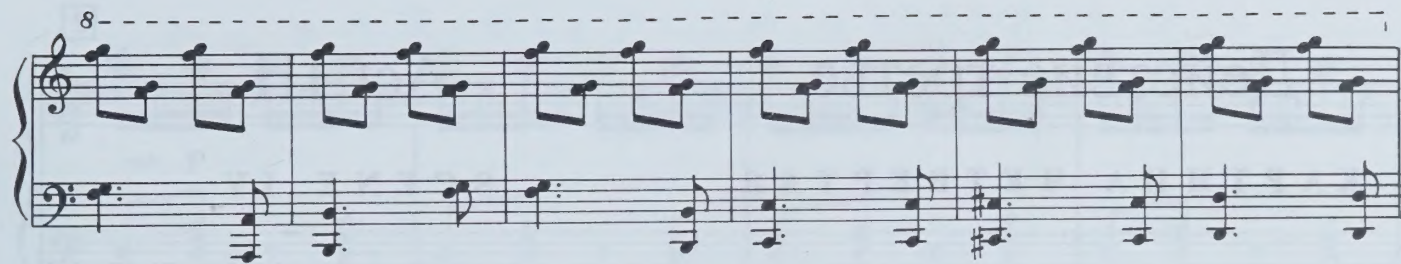
Musical score for measures 24-25. Measure 24 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. Measure 25 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *ff* is marked in measure 25.

21

Musical score for measures 26-27. Measure 26 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. Measure 27 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *f* is marked in measure 27.

22

Musical score for measures 28-29. Measure 28 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. Measure 29 features a treble staff with a half note D4, a dotted half note C#4, and a half note B3, and a bass staff with a half note A2, a dotted half note G2, and a half note F#2. The dynamic *ff* is marked in measure 29.



Действие третье

Act III

КАРТИНА ЧЕТВЕРТАЯ

SCENE IV

Музыкальный антракт
"Качели"

36 Musical Entr'acte "Swings"

Allegro molto

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), with a tempo marking of *Allegro molto*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a fermata over a half note. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *ff* and a fermata over a half note. The second system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb), with a tempo marking of *marcato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato* and a fermata over a half note. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato* and a fermata over a half note. The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb), with a tempo marking of *ff*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *ff* and a fermata over a half note. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato* and a fermata over a half note. The fourth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb), with a tempo marking of *marcato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato* and a fermata over a half note. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *marcato* and a fermata over a half note.

1

sub. *p*

First system, first staff. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The staff contains four measures of music. The first three measures feature a series of eighth-note chords, while the fourth measure has a different chordal texture. The dynamic marking 'sub. p' is placed below the first measure.

cresc.

First system, second staff. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note, followed by eighth notes in the subsequent measures. A crescendo line is drawn over the first three measures. The dynamic marking 'cresc.' is placed below the first measure.

mf *f*

First system, third staff. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The staff contains four measures of music. The first three measures feature a series of eighth-note chords, while the fourth measure has a different chordal texture. The dynamic marking 'mf' is placed below the first measure, and 'f' is placed below the fourth measure.

f *dim.* *mf* 2

Second system, first staff. Treble clef. Key signature: two flats (Bb, Eb). The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note, followed by eighth notes in the subsequent measures. The dynamic marking 'f' is placed below the first measure, 'dim.' is placed below the second measure, and 'mf' is placed below the third measure. A second ending bracket is shown over the last two measures, with a '2' in a box above the final measure.

f

Second system, second staff. Treble clef. Key signature: two flats (Bb, Eb). The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note, followed by eighth notes in the subsequent measures. The dynamic marking 'f' is placed below the third measure.

mf

Second system, third staff. Treble clef. Key signature: two flats (Bb, Eb). The staff contains four measures of music. The first measure has a half note, followed by eighth notes in the subsequent measures. The dynamic marking 'mf' is placed below the third measure.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first measure has a dynamic marking $[f]$. The music features complex chords and melodic lines in both hands.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 3. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music continues with intricate chordal textures and melodic passages.

Third system of the musical score. It includes a crescendo ($cresc.$) marking. The music builds in intensity with dense chordal structures.

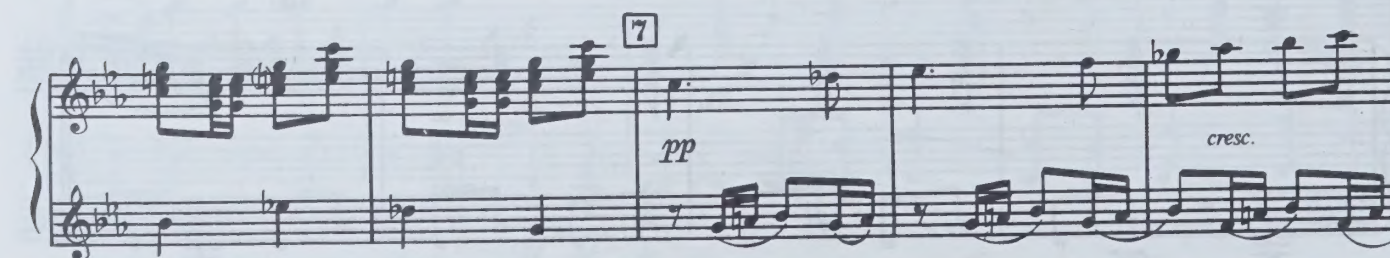
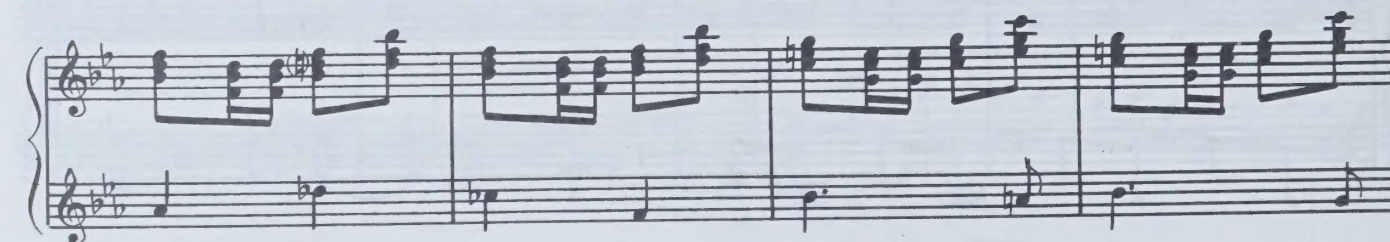
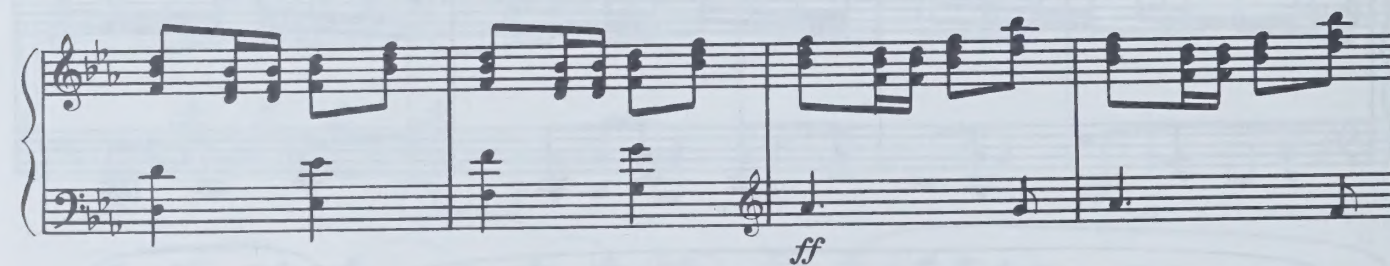
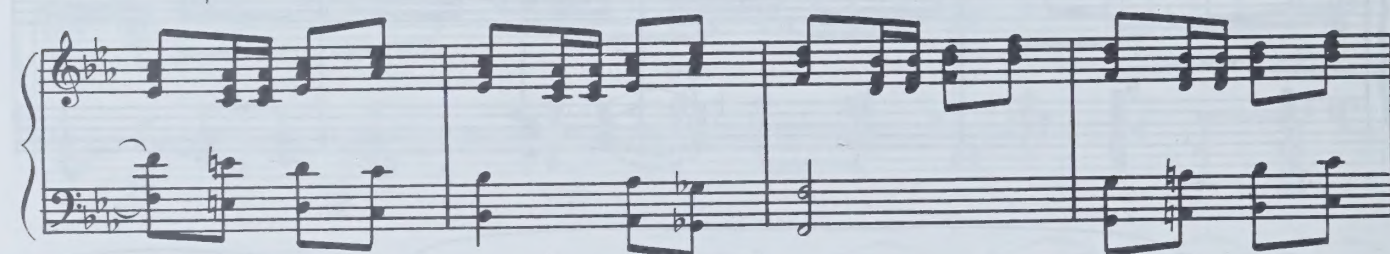
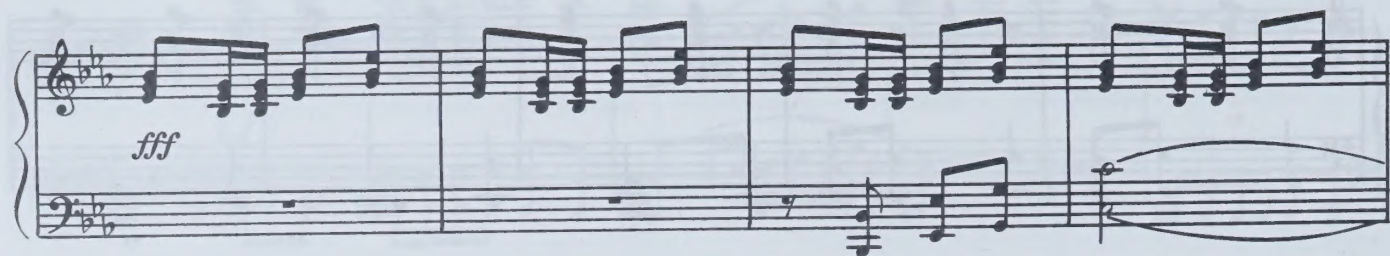
Fourth system of the musical score. The music continues with complex harmonic textures and melodic lines.

Fifth system of the musical score. It features a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music is characterized by dense, sustained chords.

Sixth system of the musical score, marked with a box containing the number 4. It includes a forte (ff) dynamic marking and a section marked with an asterisk (*) and sff (sforzando). Above the first measure of this system is a bracket with the number 8 and a dashed line. The system concludes with a final chord marked ff .

*) Удар по самым низким клавишам.
Strike the lowest keys.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of grand staves. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. A box with the number '5' is present in the third system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking.



8

f

ff

fff

8

8

fff

8

This musical score page contains five systems of piano music, measures 8 through 12. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measures 8-11 feature complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, often with wide intervals and slurs. Measure 12 begins with a change in texture, featuring sustained chords in the bass and more melodic lines in the treble. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance instructions such as *simile* and *cresc.* (crescendo) are present. A measure number '9' is enclosed in a box above the staff in the fourth system.

8

8

8

8

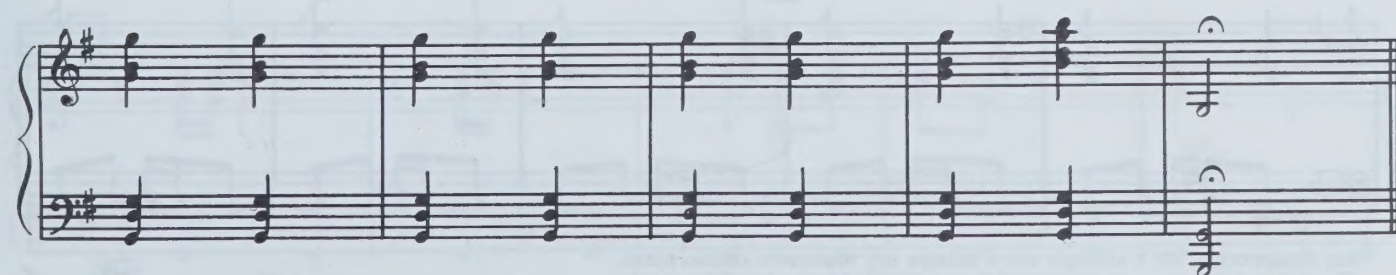
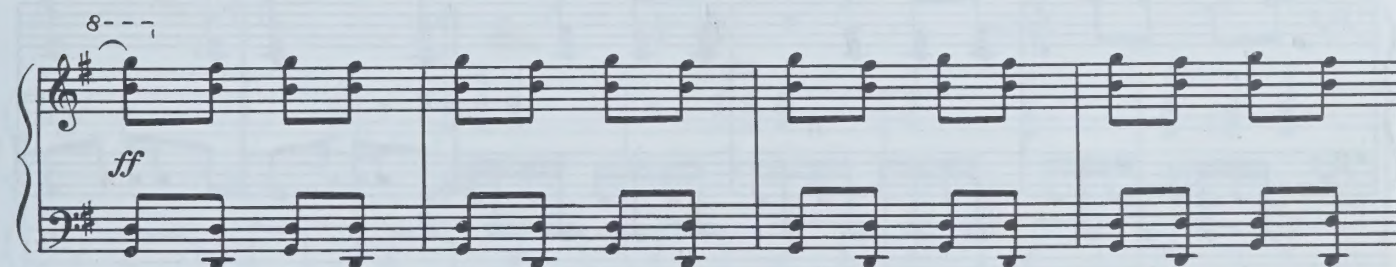
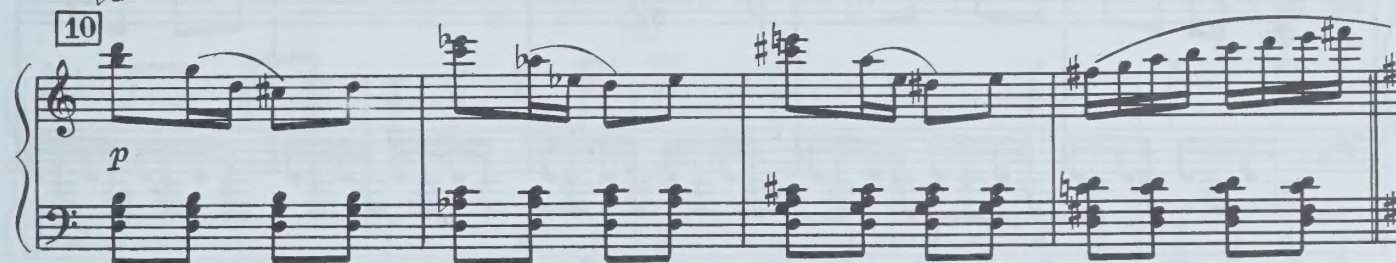
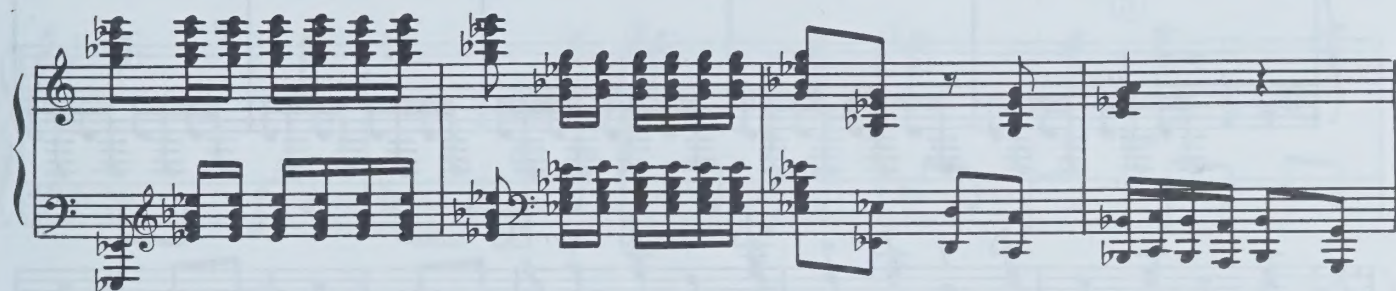
9

p

simile

p cresc.

mf



Марш "Праздник урожая" 37

March
"The Harvest Celebration"

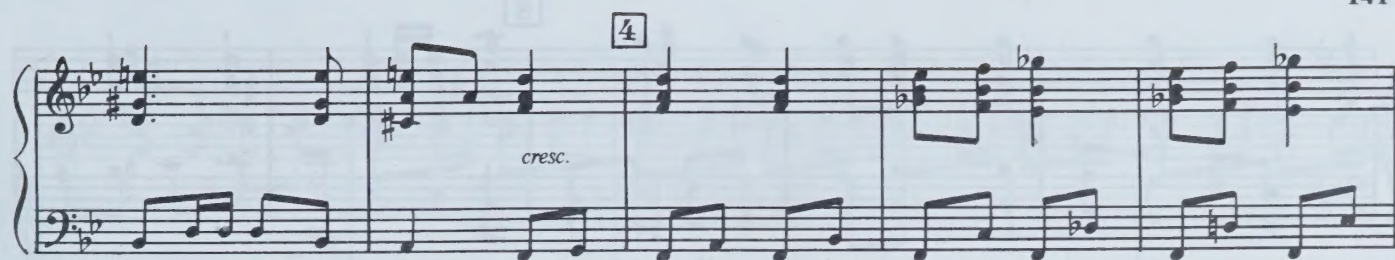
[Tempo di marcia]*)

The musical score is written for piano and features a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as [Tempo di marcia]*). The score consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in both staves. The second system contains a first ending bracket labeled '1' over the final two measures. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system includes a second ending bracket labeled '2' over the final two measures, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The fifth system contains a third ending bracket labeled '3' over the final two measures. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

* Ни в партитуре, ни в клави́ре этого номера нет темпового обозначения.
The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number.

4

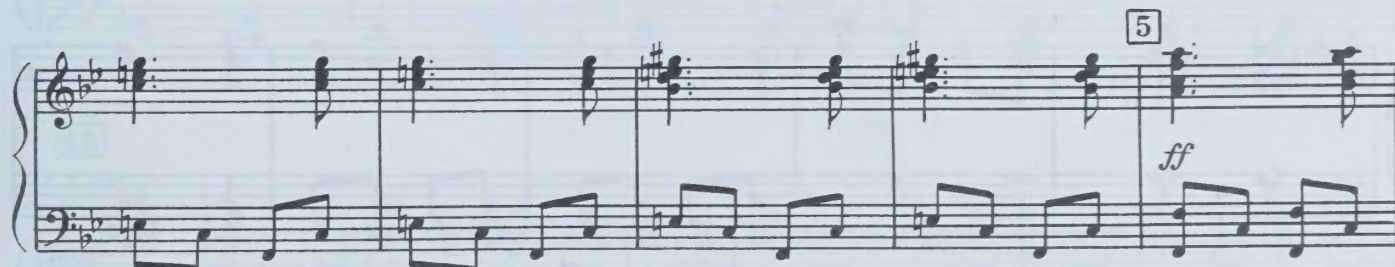
cresc.



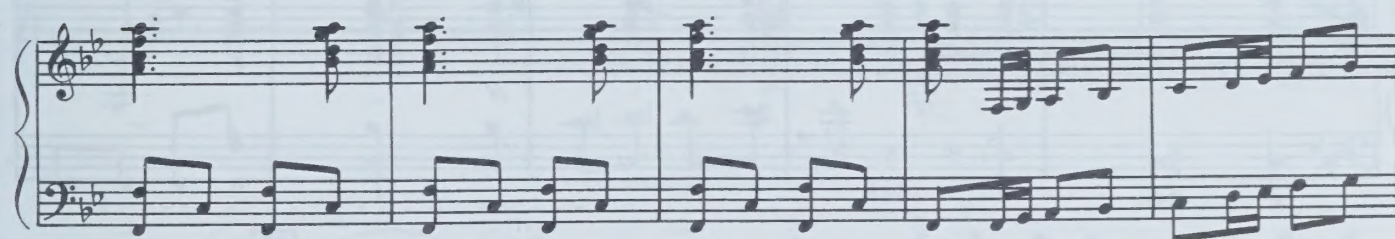
System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a box with the number 4. The word "cresc." is written above the bass staff. The music consists of chords and moving lines in both staves.

5

ff



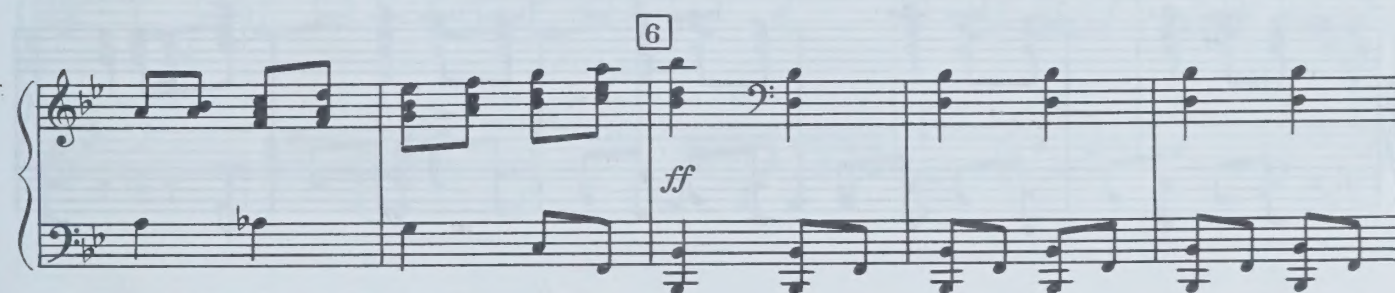
System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a box with the number 5. The word "ff" is written above the bass staff. The music continues with chords and moving lines.



System 6: Treble and bass staves. The music continues with chords and moving lines.

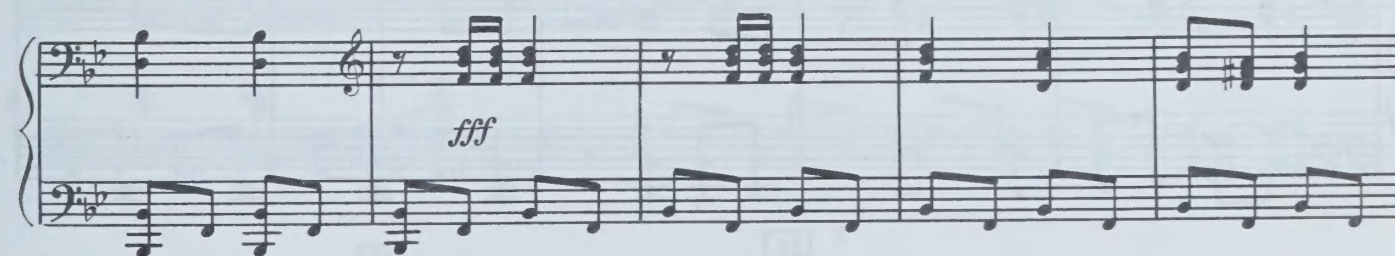
6

ff



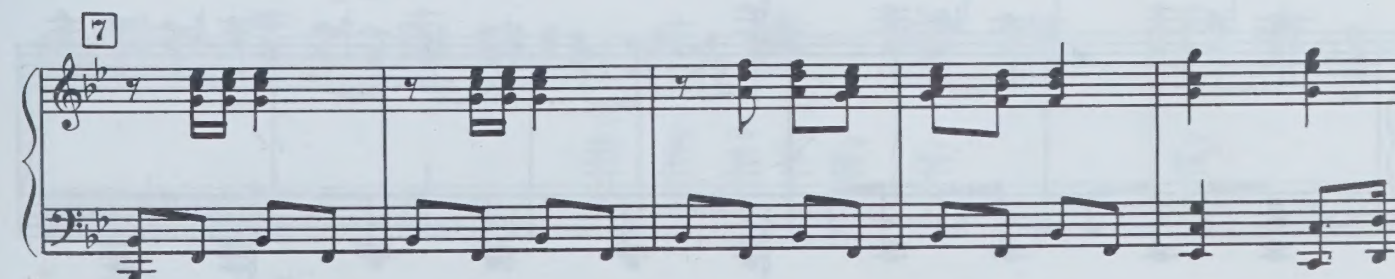
System 7: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a box with the number 6. The word "ff" is written above the bass staff. The music continues with chords and moving lines.

fff



System 8: Treble and bass staves. The word "fff" is written above the bass staff. The music continues with chords and moving lines.

7



System 9: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a box with the number 7. The music continues with chords and moving lines.

8

ff

This system contains measures 8 and 9. Measure 8 is marked with a box containing the number 8. The music features a piano accompaniment with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. A forte (ff) dynamic marking is present at the end of measure 8.

This system contains measures 10 and 11. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

9

9

This system contains measures 12 and 13. Measure 12 is marked with a box containing the number 9. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

10

10

This system contains measures 14 and 15. Measure 14 is marked with a box containing the number 10. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

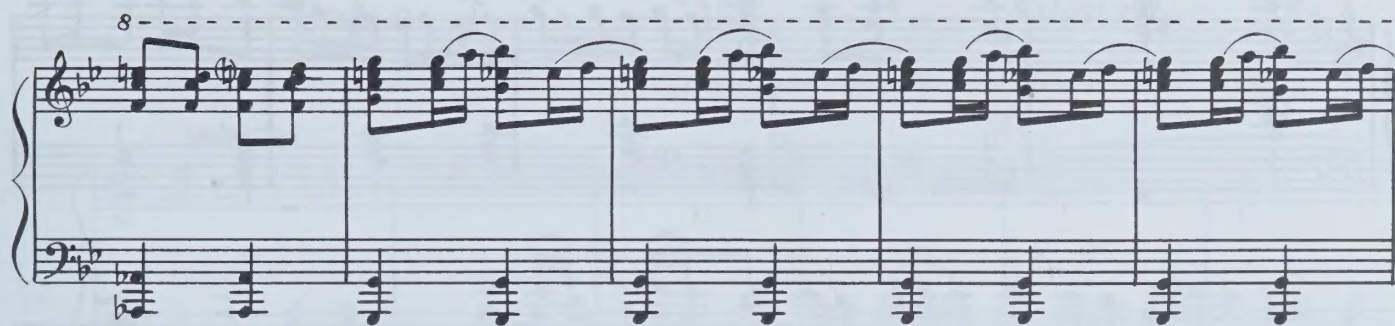
This system contains measures 16 and 17. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

11

11

This system contains measures 18 and 19. Measure 18 is marked with a box containing the number 11. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

8



System 11: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dashed line with '8' above it. The system contains six measures of music with various chords and melodic lines.

12

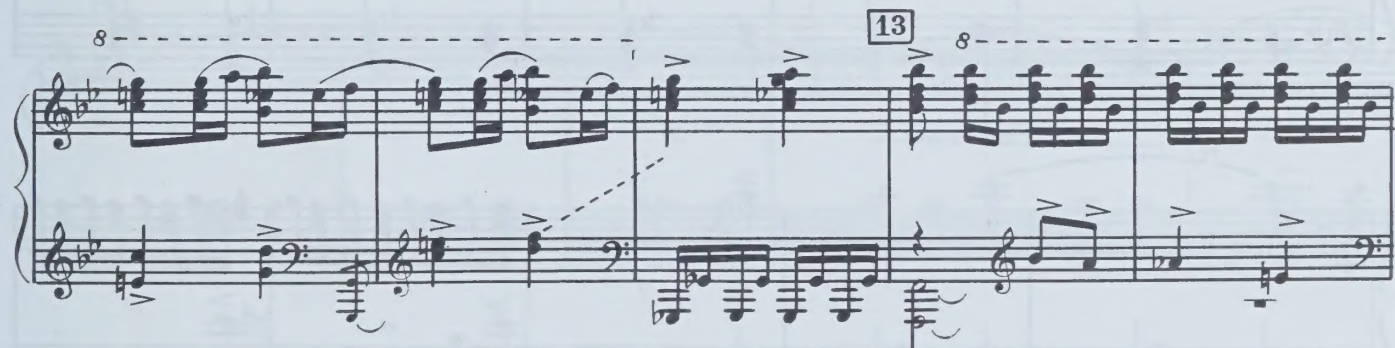
8



System 12: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dashed line with '8' above it. The system contains six measures of music. The first measure has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a treble clef in the third measure.

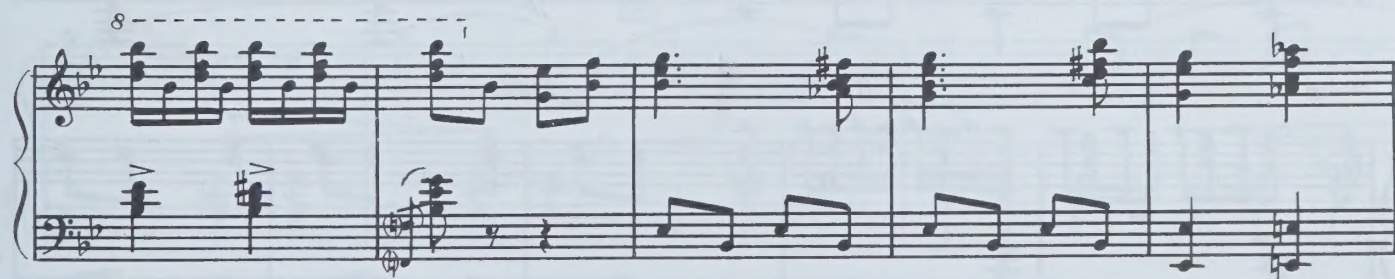
13

8



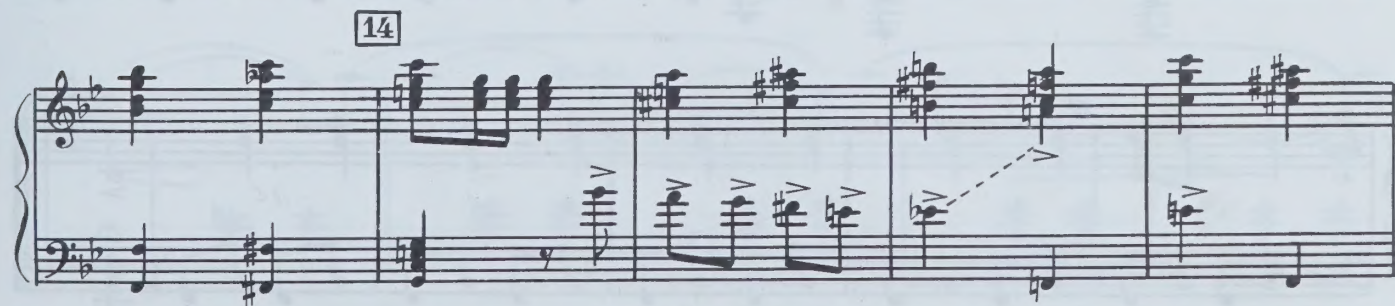
System 13: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dashed line with '8' above it. The system contains six measures of music. A dashed line connects a note in the bass staff to a note in the treble staff in the third measure.

8



System 14: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dashed line with '8' above it. The system contains six measures of music. The bass staff has a treble clef in the third measure.

14



System 15: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dashed line with '8' above it. The system contains six measures of music. A dashed line connects a note in the bass staff to a note in the treble staff in the fourth measure.

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 144 to 150. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. Measure 144 (marked with a box containing '15') features a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 145 shows a treble staff with a rapid sixteenth-note scale and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 146 (marked with a box containing '16') has a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 147 features a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 148 (marked with a box containing '17') has a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 149 shows a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. Measure 150 (marked with a box containing '18') has a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a single eighth note. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *fff* (fortissimo) in measure 145.

Вальс

38

Waltz

Andantino

p

p espr.

1

2

mf *espr.*

3

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 4 through 9. It is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is organized into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. Measure numbers 4, 5, and 6 are enclosed in boxes at the beginning of their respective systems. The first system (measures 4-5) begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second system (measures 6-7) includes a *mf* dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The third system (measures 8-9) features a decrescendo hairpin. The fourth system (measures 10-11) starts with a *f* dynamic and includes a crescendo hairpin. The fifth system (measures 12-13) includes a decrescendo hairpin and ends with a *f* dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and chords, with some notes beamed together in groups of three. Slurs are used to group phrases across measures.

7

8

9

10

f

ff

ff

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 7 to 10. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for two staves, treble and bass. Measure 7 (marked with a boxed '7') features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 8 (marked with a boxed '8') continues the eighth-note pattern in the treble and adds chords in the bass. Measure 9 (marked with a boxed '9') shows a change in the treble staff's melody, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 10 (marked with a boxed '10') features a treble staff with sixteenth-note runs and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking in the bass. The score concludes with a final chord in measure 10.

Musical score for measures 10-11. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth notes with slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in both hands.

11

Musical score for measures 12-13. The melody in the right hand consists of eighth-note triplets. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

rit.

Musical score for measures 14-15. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note triplets. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is present above the staff.

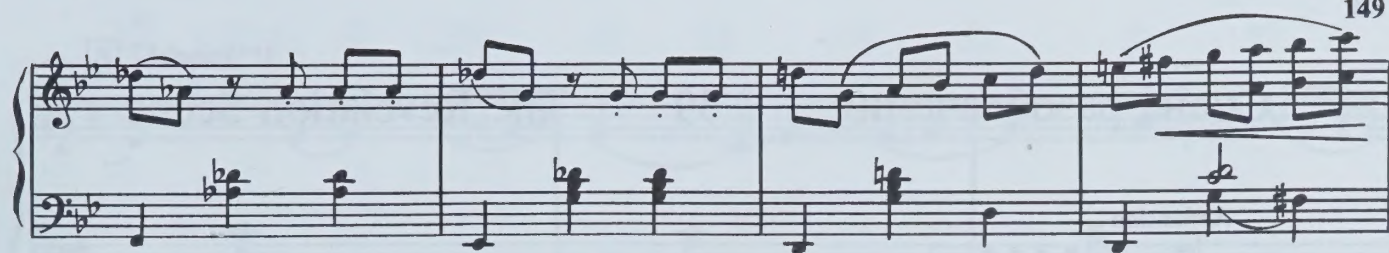
12 [a tempo]

Musical score for measures 16-17. The melody in the right hand has a more active, eighth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in the right hand and *p* (piano) in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 18-19. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

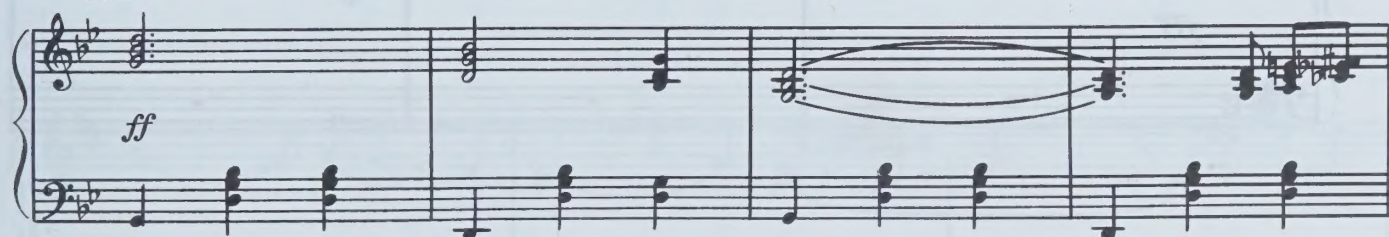
13

Musical score for measures 20-21. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes.

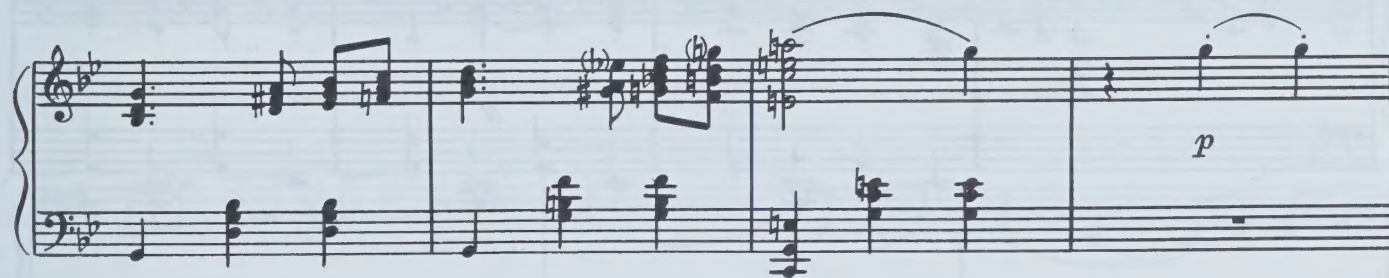


First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. Bass staff contains chords and single notes.

14



Second system of music, starting with measure 14. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. Treble staff features a long slur over measures 14 and 15. Bass staff contains chords.



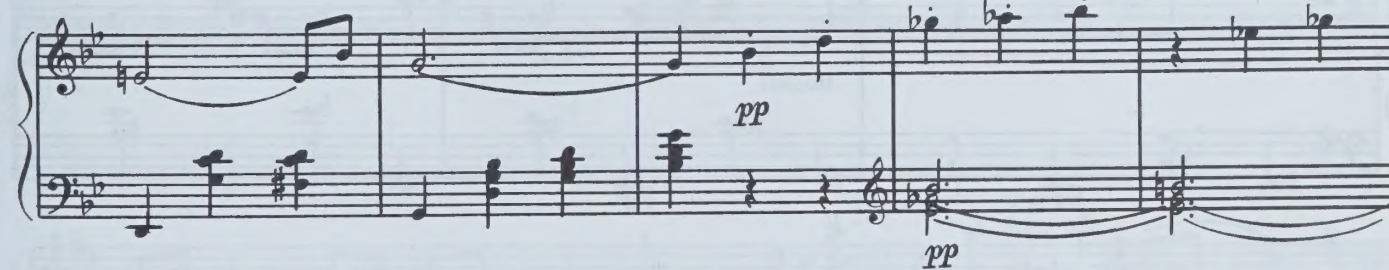
Third system of music. Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Treble staff features a long slur over measures 16 and 17. Bass staff contains chords.

15



Fourth system of music, starting with measure 15. Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Treble staff features triplets marked with a '3'. Bass staff contains chords.

16



Fifth system of music, starting with measure 16. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. Treble staff features a long slur over measures 16 and 17. Bass staff contains chords.



Sixth system of music. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. Treble staff features a long slur over measures 18 and 19. Bass staff contains chords.

Сцена разоблачения

39

The Revelation Scene

Andantino

fff

p

p

staccato

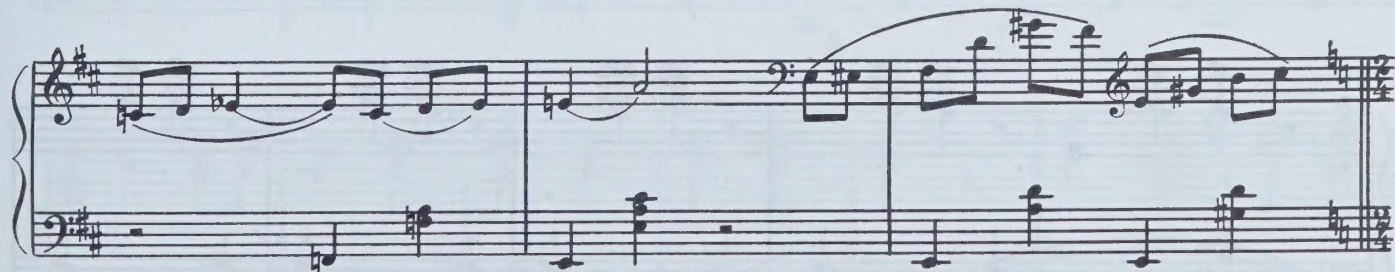
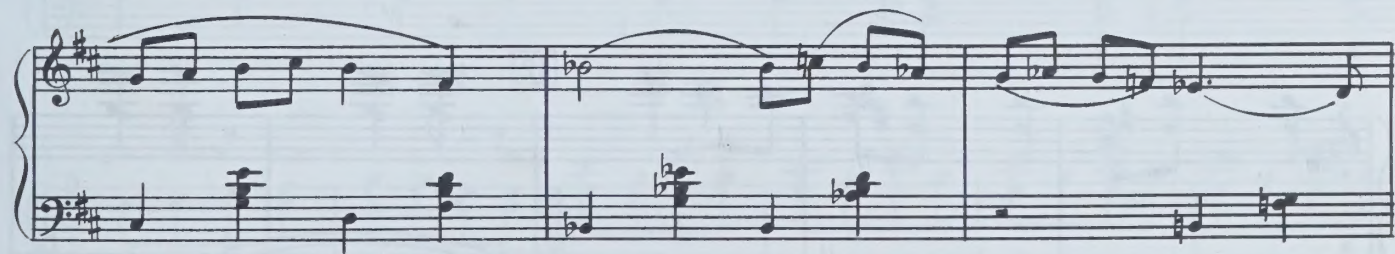
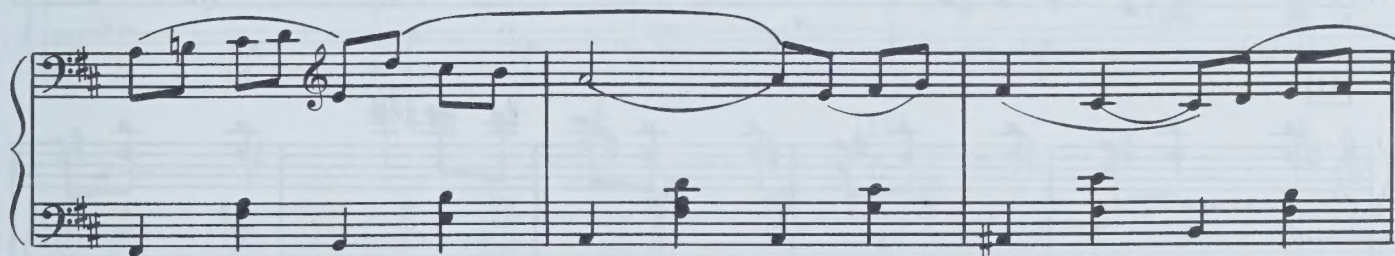
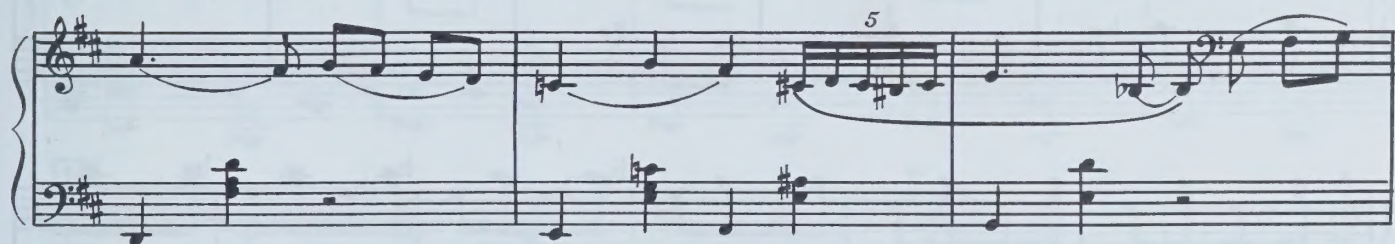
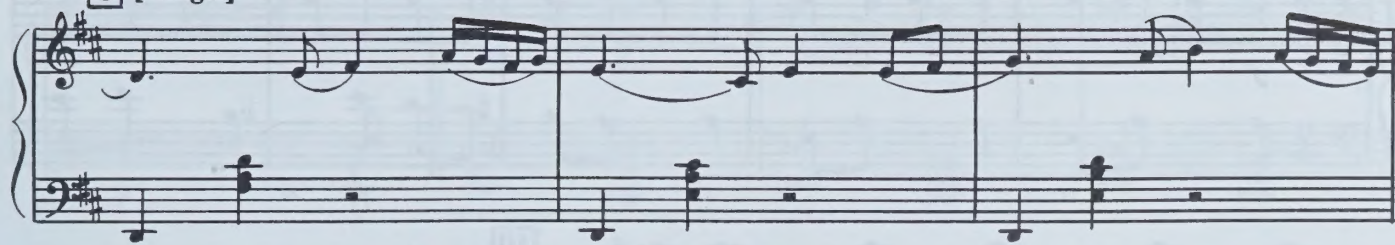
rit.

pp

f $\rightarrow$ *p*

*)

8 [Adagio]**)



*) Цифровые ориентиры — по партитуре.

The numerical orientation is given according to the score.

**) В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.

In the score this tempo direction is missing.

Measures 9 and 10: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 9 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 10 has a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

Measures 11 and 12: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 11 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 13 and 14: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

Measures 15 and 16: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 15 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 17 and 18: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 17 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 19 and 20: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

Measures 21 and 22: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 21 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 23 and 24: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 23 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 25 and 26: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

Measures 27 and 28: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 27 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 29 and 30: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 29 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 31 and 32: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

Measures 33 and 34: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 33 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 35 and 36: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 35 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 37 and 38: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

Measures 39 and 40: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 39 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 41 and 42: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up. Measure 41 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 43 and 44: Treble clef has a series of chords (F#4, A4, B4, C5) moving up. Bass clef has a series of chords (F2, A2, B2, C3) moving up.

13

Measures 13 and 14 of a piano piece. Measure 13 features a treble clef with a half rest and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 14 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

Measures 15 and 16 of a piano piece. Measure 15 features a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 16 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

14

Measures 17 and 18 of a piano piece. Measure 17 features a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 18 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

15

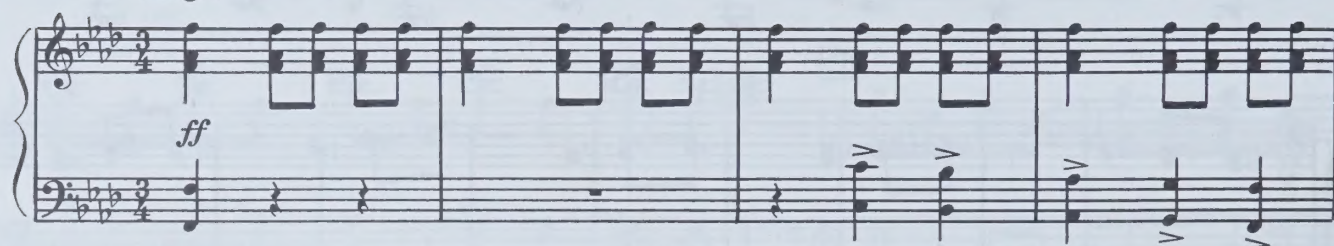
Measures 19 and 20 of a piano piece. Measure 19 features a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 20 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

Measures 21 and 22 of a piano piece. Measure 21 features a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 22 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

Measures 23 and 24 of a piano piece. Measure 23 features a treble clef with a half note and a bass clef with a half note. Measure 24 continues with a treble clef containing a half note and a bass clef with a half note. The key signature has two flats.

Вариация Танцовщика 40 The Ballet Dancer's Variation

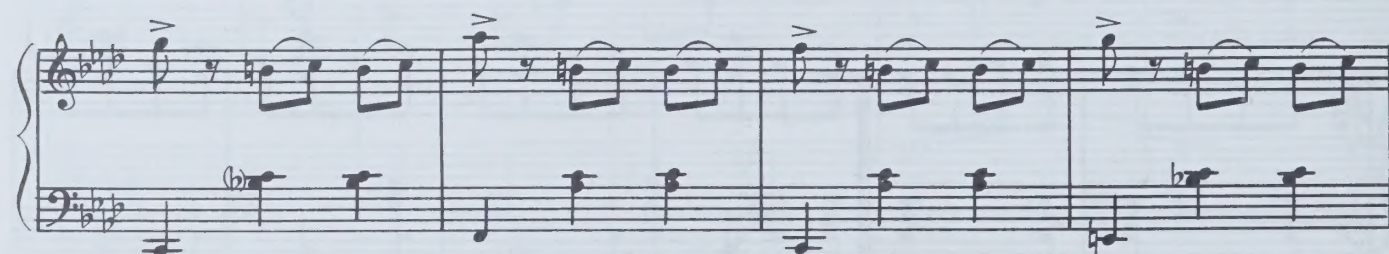
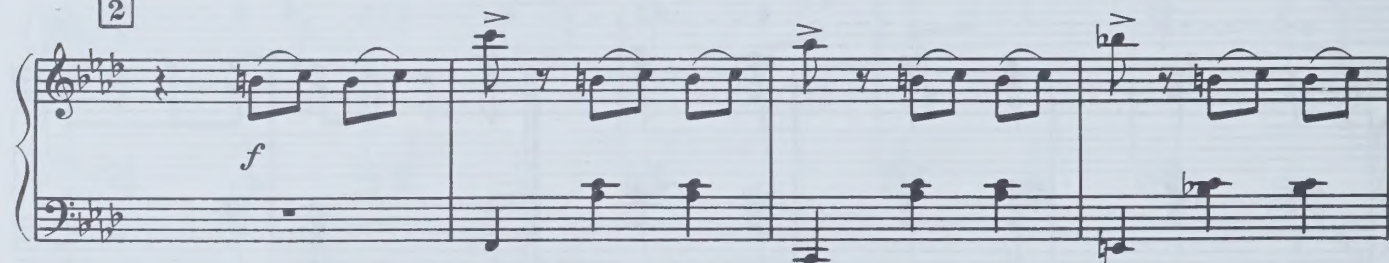
Allegro *)



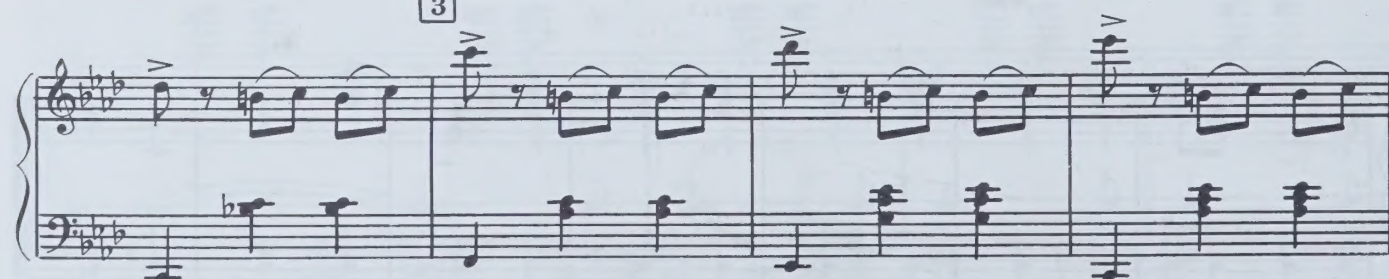
1



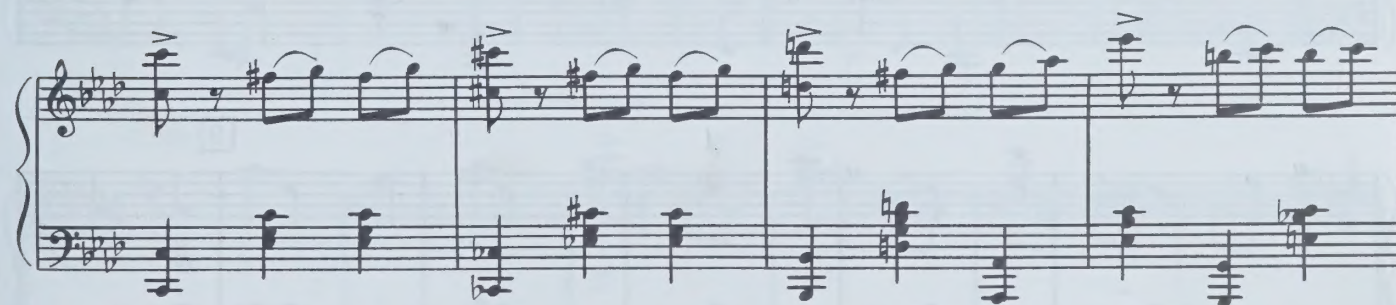
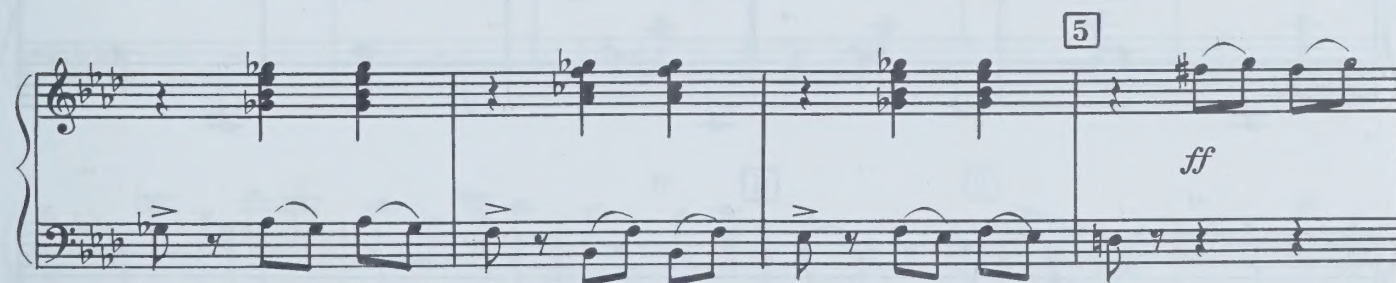
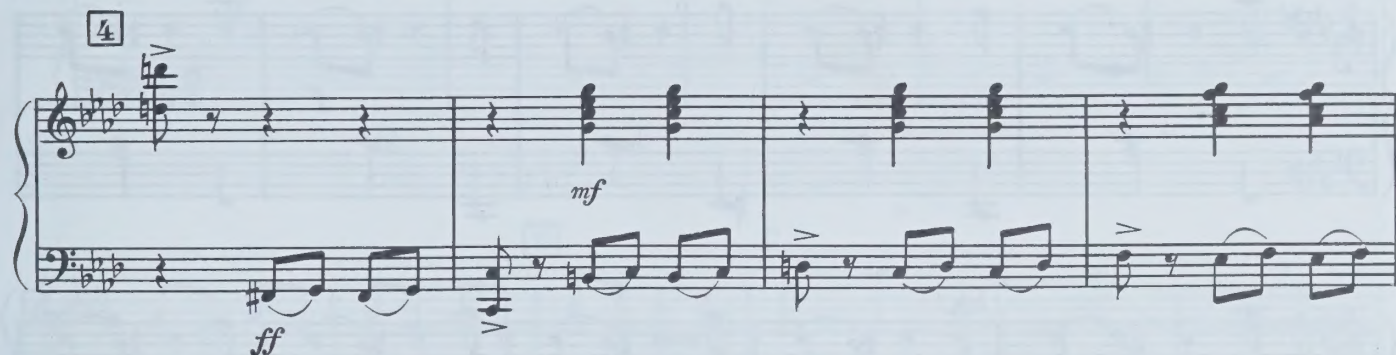
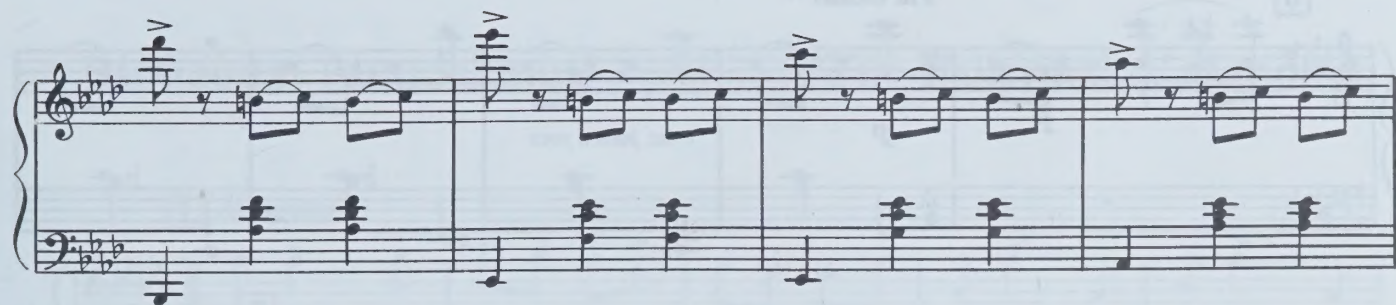
2



3



*) В клавире Allegro molto
In the piano score it is given as Allegro molto.



Più mosso *)

6

p

cresc. poco a poco

7

f

8

9

ff

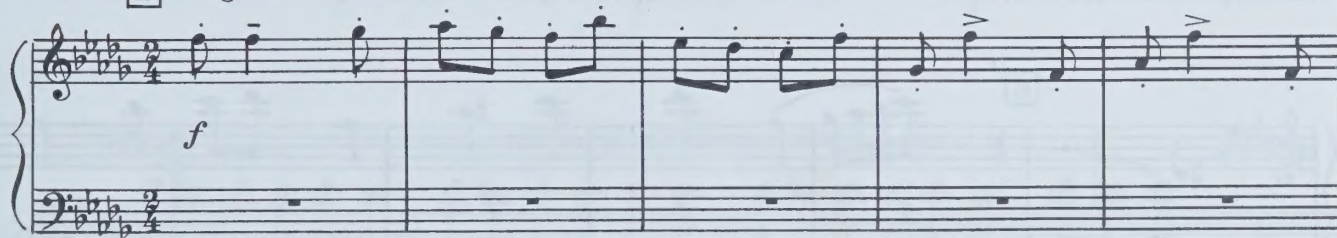
*) В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score this tempo indication is missing.

Вариация Танцовщицы

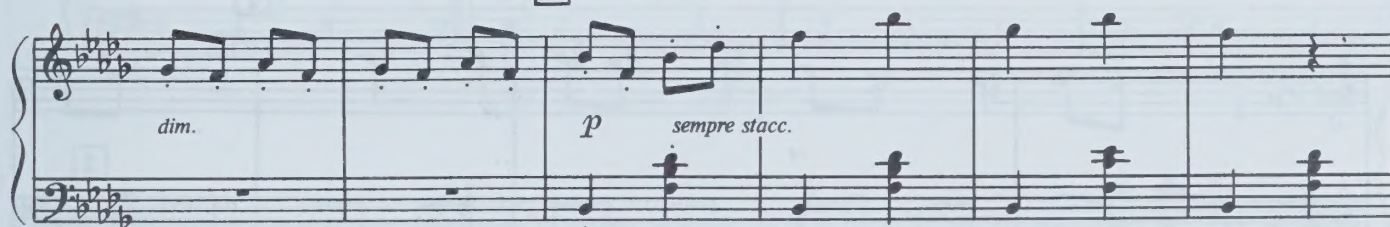
41

The Ballerina's Variation

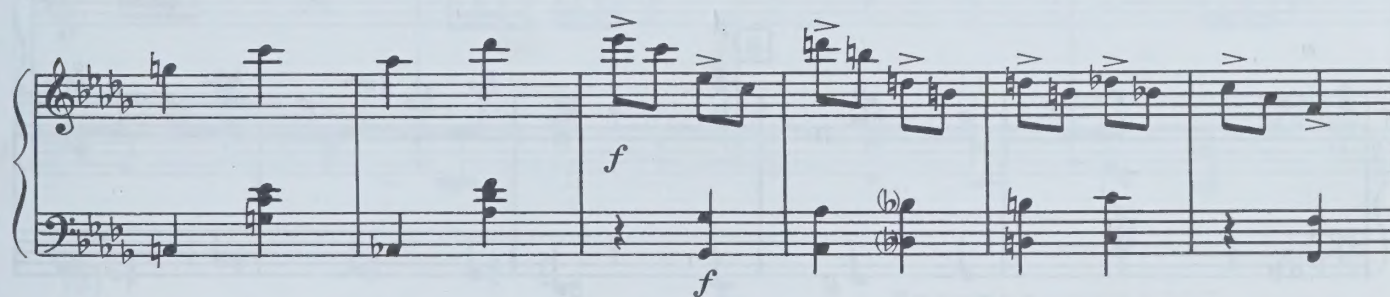
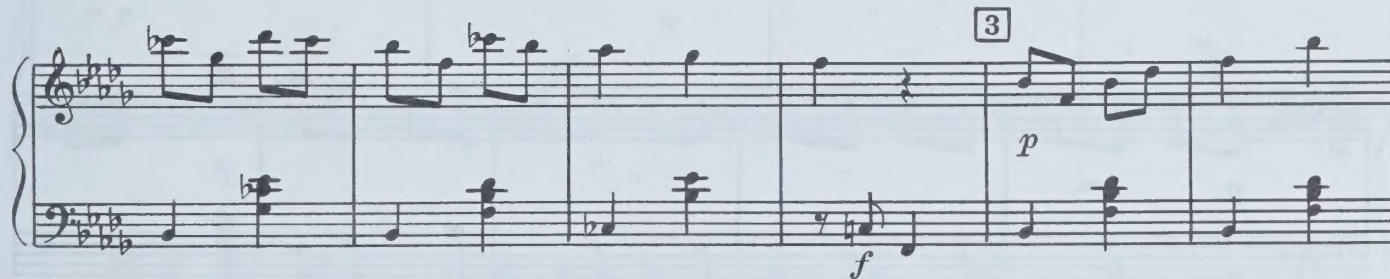
1 Allegretto



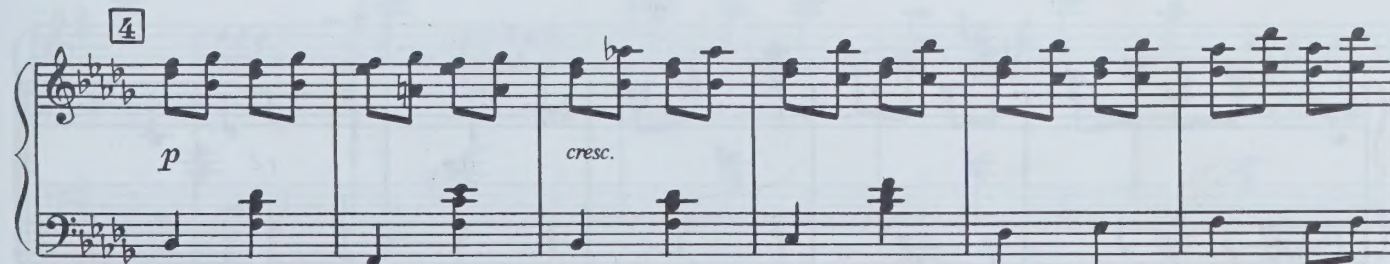
2



3



4



5

System 5, measures 1-6. The music is in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The right hand plays chords and moving lines, while the left hand plays a steady bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *ff*.

6

System 6, measures 7-12. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over measures 8-9. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

7

System 7, measures 13-18. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.

8

System 8, measures 19-24. The right hand has a melodic line with accents. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

8

System 9, measures 25-30. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *f* and *cresc.*.

ff

System 10, measures 31-36. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *ff*.

Вариация Зины

42

Zina's Variation

Allegro

f

1

f

2

DSCH

3 **Meno**

a tempo

8 ————— 1 **4**

p

ff

Кода

43

The Coda

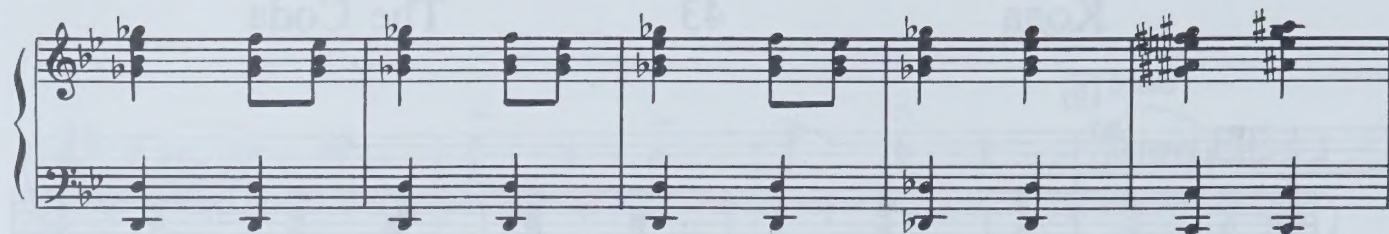
1 [Presto]*)

2

3

4

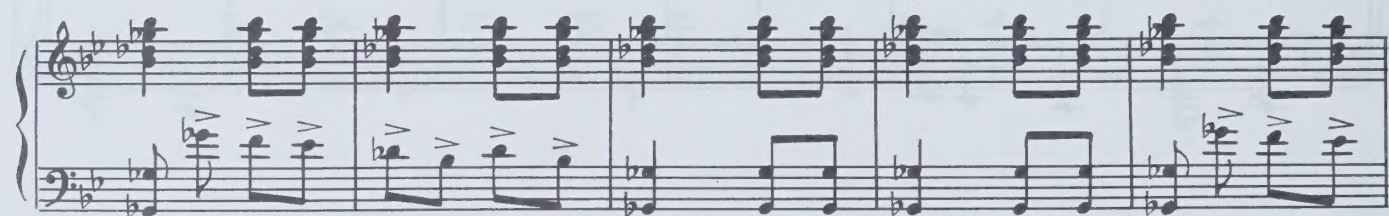
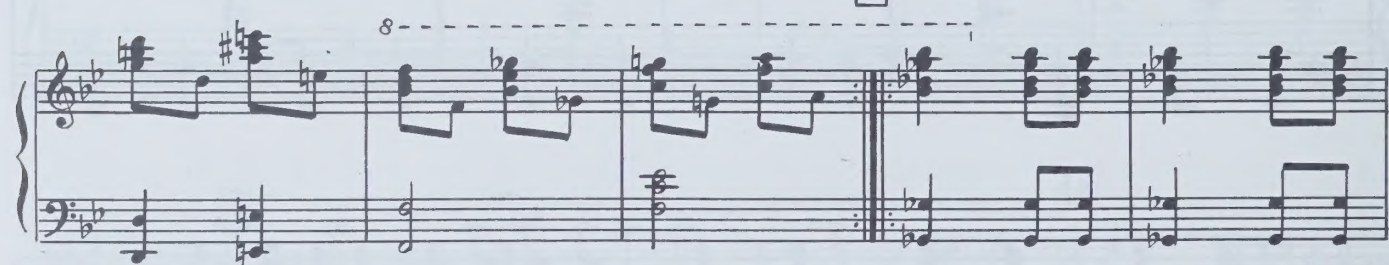
*) Ни в партитуре, ни в клавире этого номера нет темпового обозначения.
The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number.



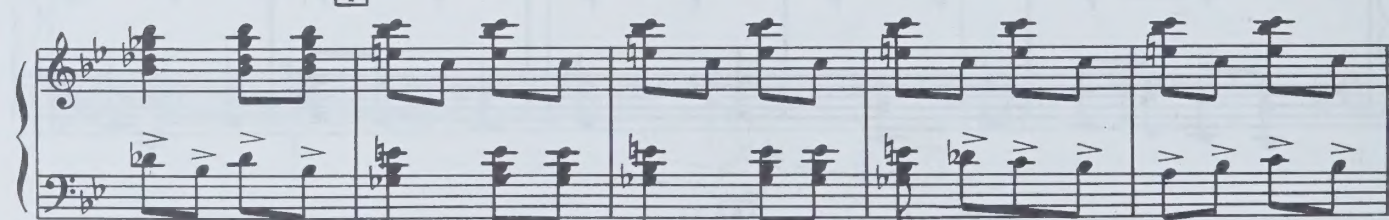
5



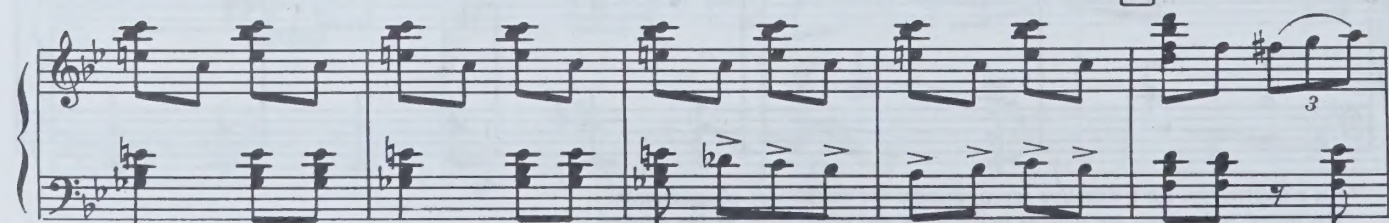
6

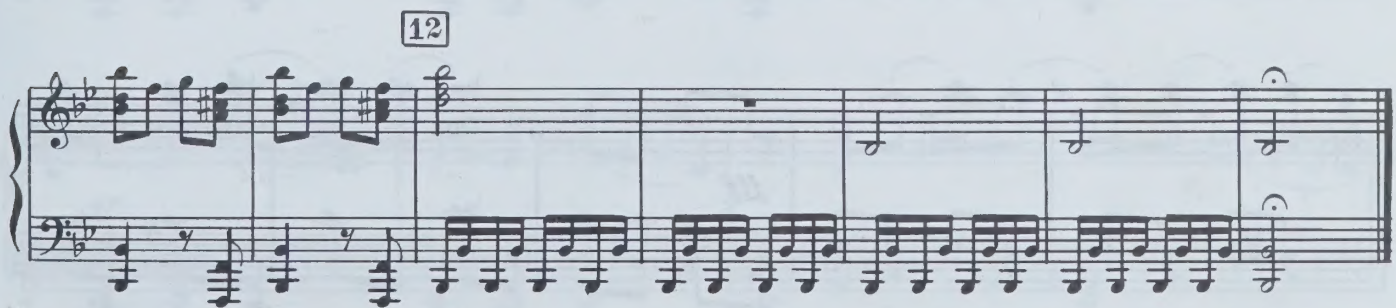
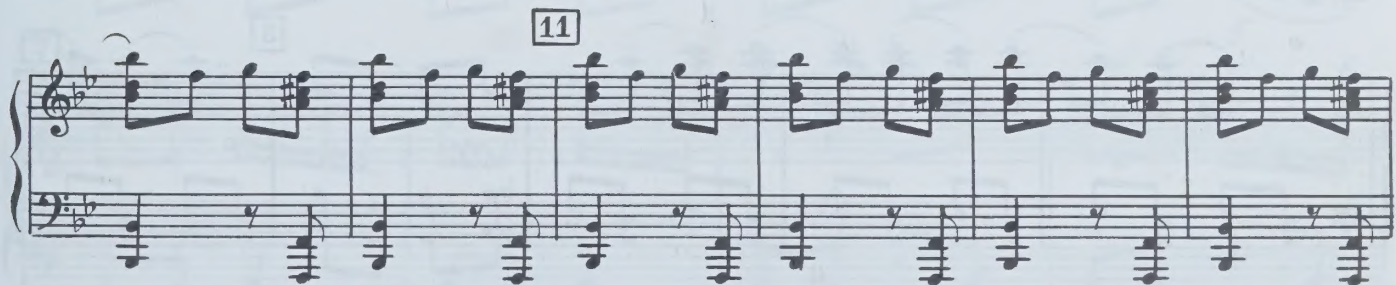
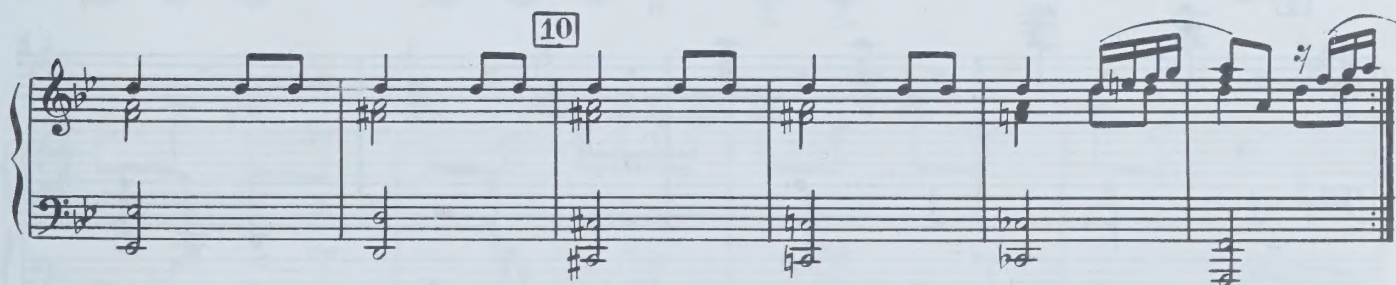
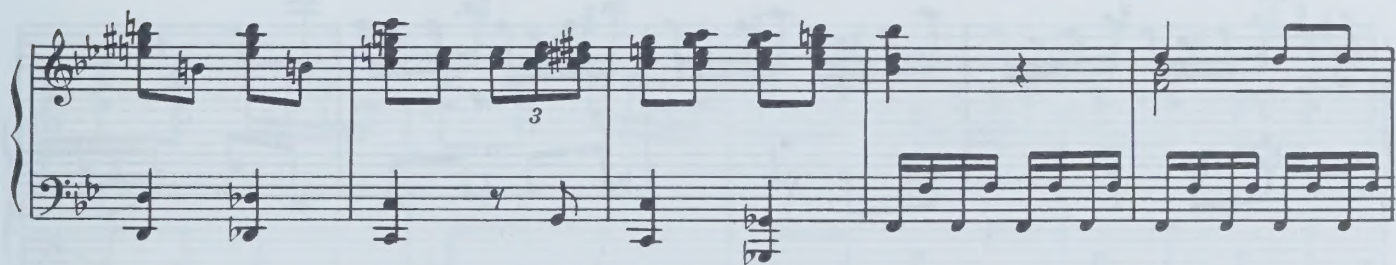
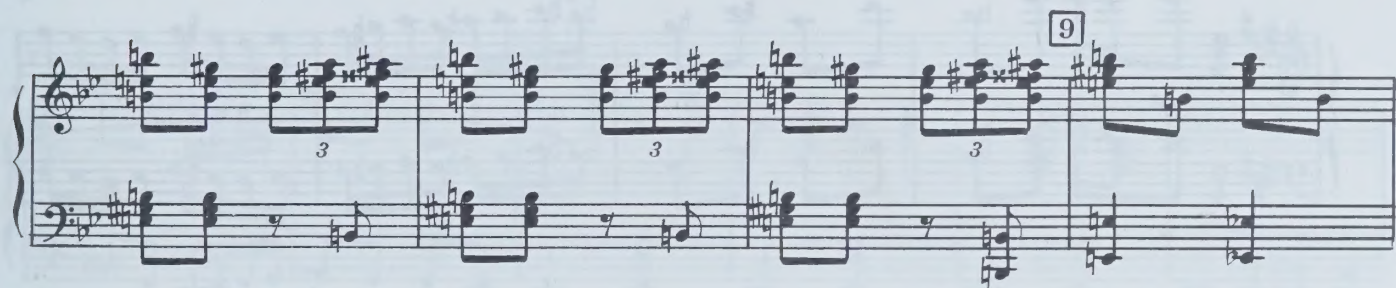
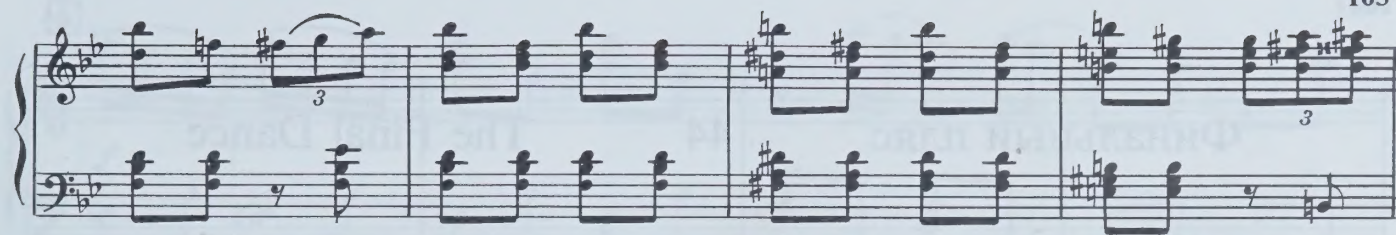


7



8





Финальный пляс

44

The Final Dance

Allegro [$\text{♩} = 18\frac{1}{4}$]

ff

1

f

2

p

fff

3

fff

4

f

5

f

6

f *p cresc.*

cresc. *f*

7

ff *f*

ff

First system of music, measures 8 and 9. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked *fff* and *dim.*. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of music, measures 9 and 10. Measure 9 continues the previous pattern. Measure 10 begins with a new melodic phrase in the right hand, marked *ff*. The left hand continues its accompaniment.

Third system of music, measures 10 and 11. Measure 10 shows a change in the right hand's texture with chords and moving lines, marked *f*. Measure 11 continues this texture. The left hand accompaniment remains.

Fourth system of music, measures 11 and 12. Measure 11 features a more complex right-hand texture with many beamed notes, marked *f*. Measure 12 continues this texture. The left hand accompaniment remains.

Fifth system of music, measures 12 and 13. Measure 12 continues the complex right-hand texture. Measure 13 shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic ideas. The left hand accompaniment remains.

Sixth system of music, measures 13 and 14. Measure 13 begins with a new melodic phrase in the right hand, marked *f* and *dim.*. Measure 14 continues this phrase. The left hand accompaniment remains.

12 13

ff
p

f

14

f

f

15

f *cresc.*

16

mf *cresc.*

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It features dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The music continues with dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands.

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The music continues with dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands. A measure number box containing the number 17 is located above the treble staff.

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. The music continues with dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands.

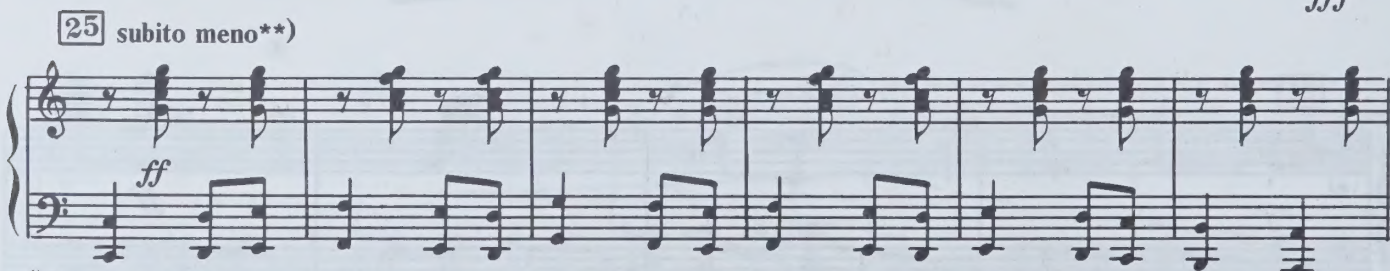
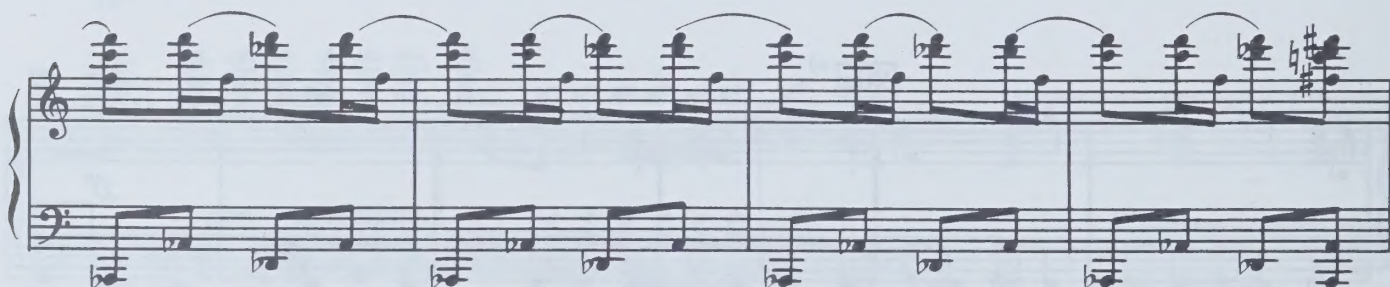
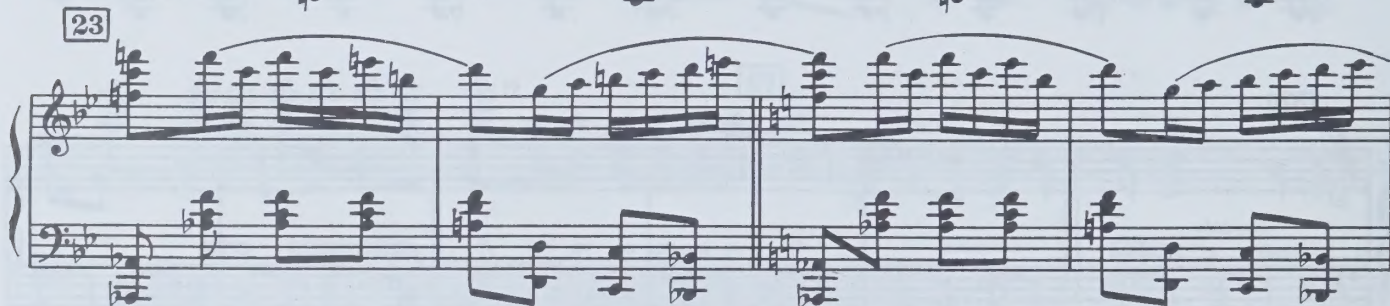
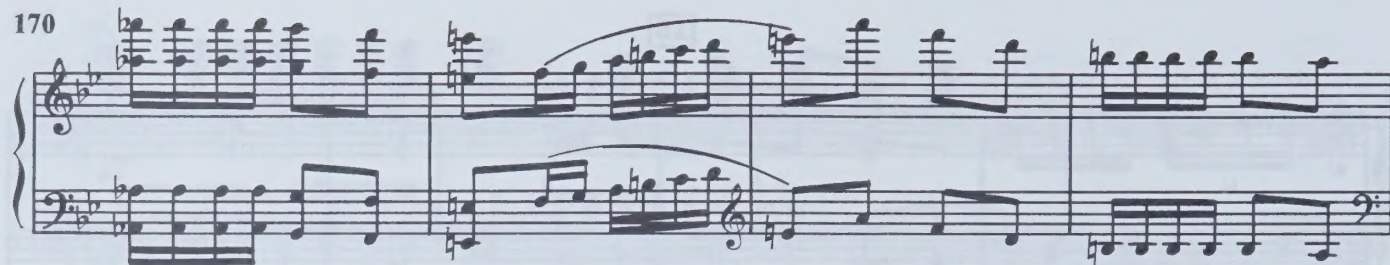
Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The music continues with dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands. A measure number box containing the number 18 is located above the treble staff.

Sixth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The music continues with dense chordal textures and moving lines in both hands. A measure number box containing the number 19 is located above the treble staff.

8-
19
dim.
ff
20
marcato
20a*)
ff
21
f
ff

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system (measures 19-20) begins with a piano introduction marked '8-' and ends with a dynamic change from 'dim.' to 'ff'. The second system (measures 20-21) is marked 'marcato'. The third system (measures 20a-21) is a repeat of measure 20, marked 'ff'. The fourth system (measures 21-22) starts with a dynamic change from 'f' to 'ff'.

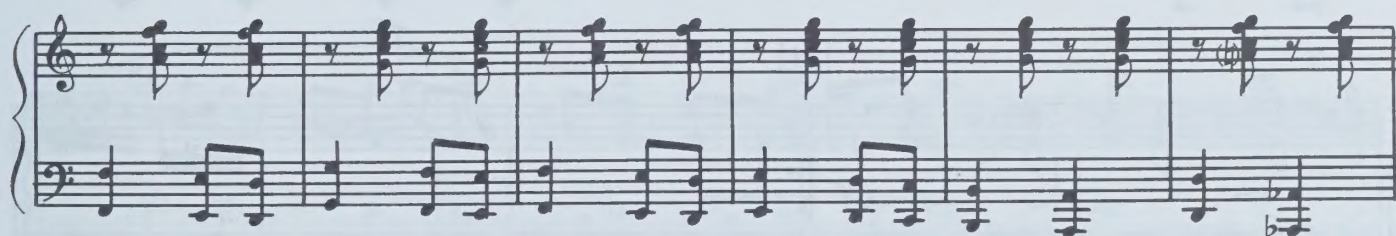
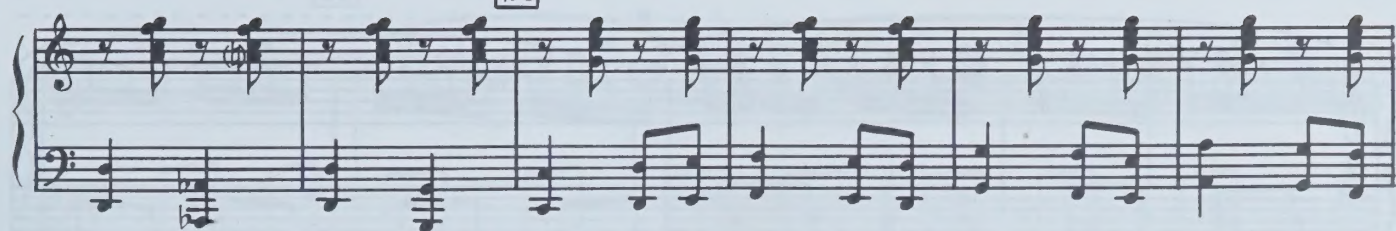
*) Цифровые ориентиры — по партитуре.
The numerical orientation is given according to the score.



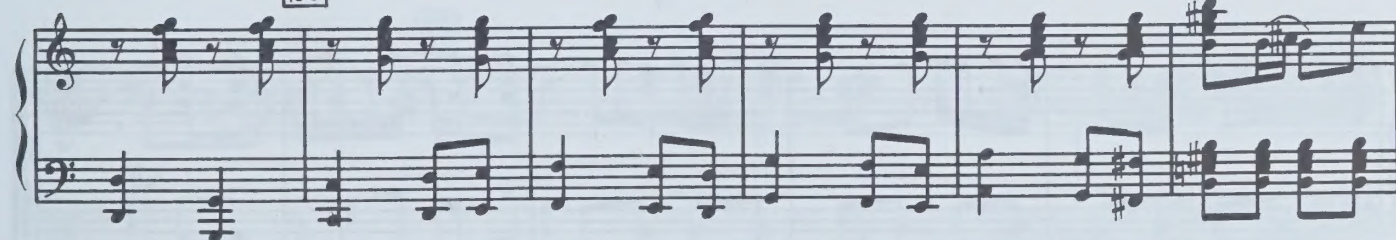
*) Удар по самым низким клавишам.
Strike the lowest keys.

**) В партитуре это темповое указание отсутствует.
In the score this tempo indication is missing.

26



28



29



Measures 29-30 of a musical score. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody with a trill in measure 29. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

Measures 30-31. Measure 30 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand has a trill. Measure 31 begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The right hand has a trill, and the left hand has a trill. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

Measures 31-32. Measure 31 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand has a trill. Measure 32 begins with a *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic marking and a *marcato* (marked) tempo marking. The right hand has a trill, and the left hand has a trill. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

Measures 32-33. Measure 32 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand has a trill. Measure 33 begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has a trill, and the left hand has a trill. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

Measures 33-34. Measure 33 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand has a trill. Measure 34 begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has a trill, and the left hand has a trill. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

Measures 34-35. Measure 34 continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, while the right hand has a trill. Measure 35 begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has a trill, and the left hand has a trill. A dashed line with the number '8' indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 33 to 38. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 33 features a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand, ending with a *fff* dynamic marking. Measure 34 begins with a *f* dynamic, showing more complex chordal textures in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand, ending with a *ff* marking. Measure 35 continues the melodic development in the right hand with a *ff* dynamic. Measure 36 includes a first ending bracket marked '8' over the first three measures, followed by a *fff* dynamic. Measure 37 features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the right hand. Measure 38 concludes the section with a melodic phrase in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

33 *fff*

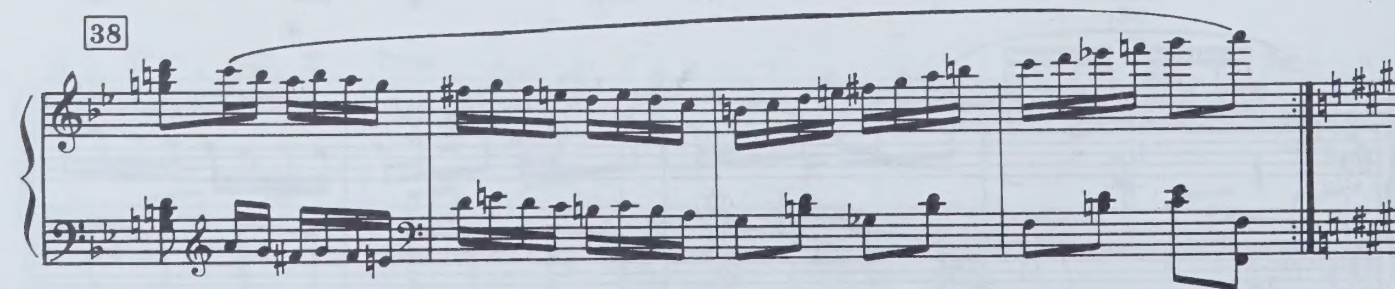
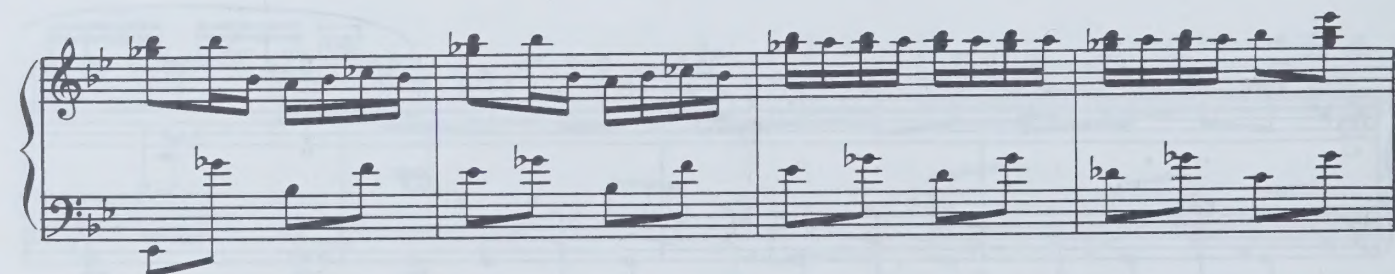
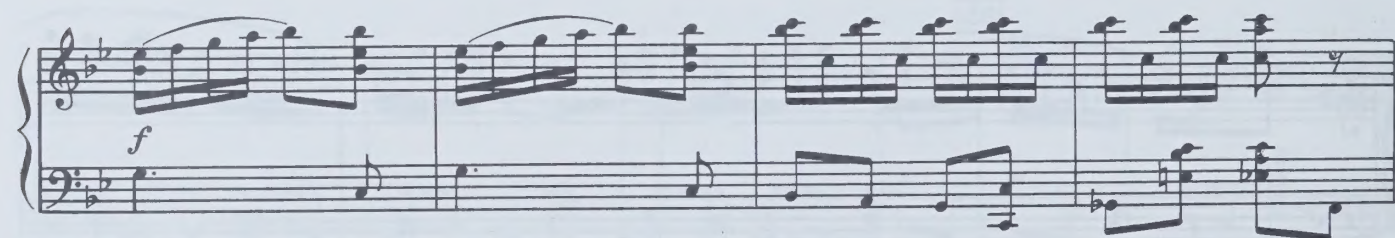
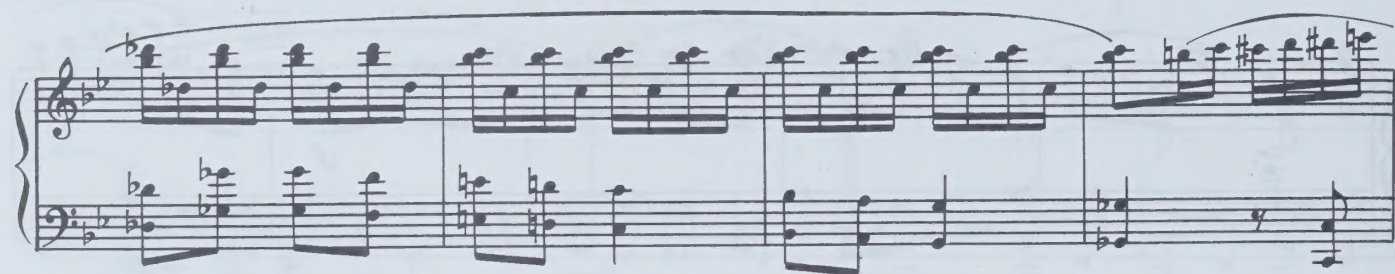
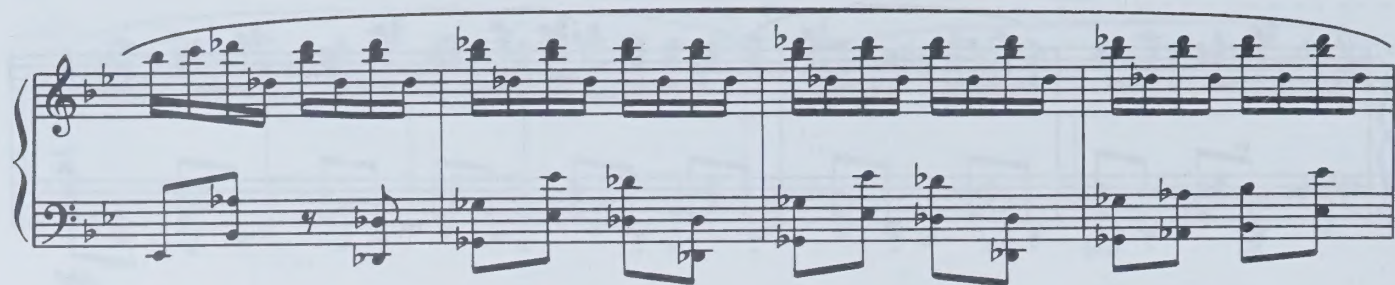
34 *f* *ff*

35 *ff*

8 36 *fff*

37

38



First system of the musical score. The right hand plays a rapid sixteenth-note scale in the treble clef. The left hand, marked *ff*, plays a single eighth note in the bass clef, followed by a whole rest.

39 Più mosso

Second system, starting at measure 39. The tempo is marked *Più mosso*. The right hand plays a series of chords and dyads. The left hand, marked *f*, plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The word *simile* is written above the left hand.

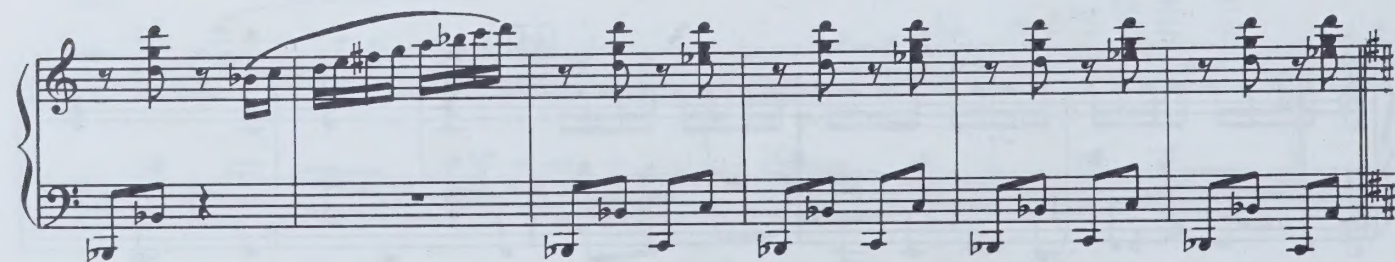
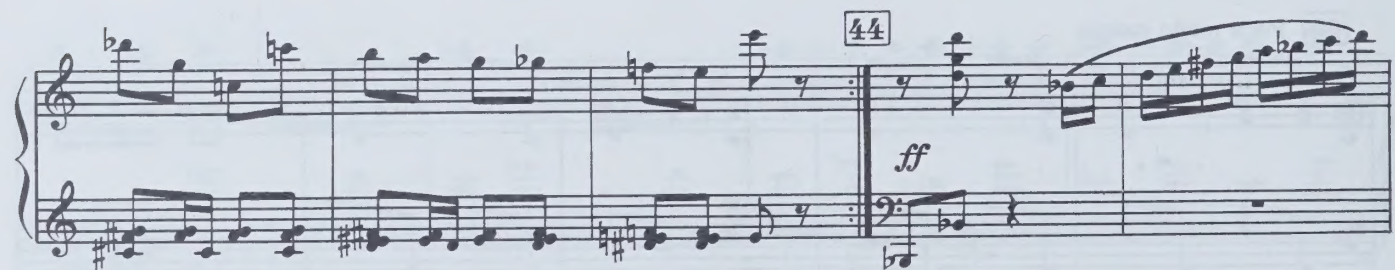
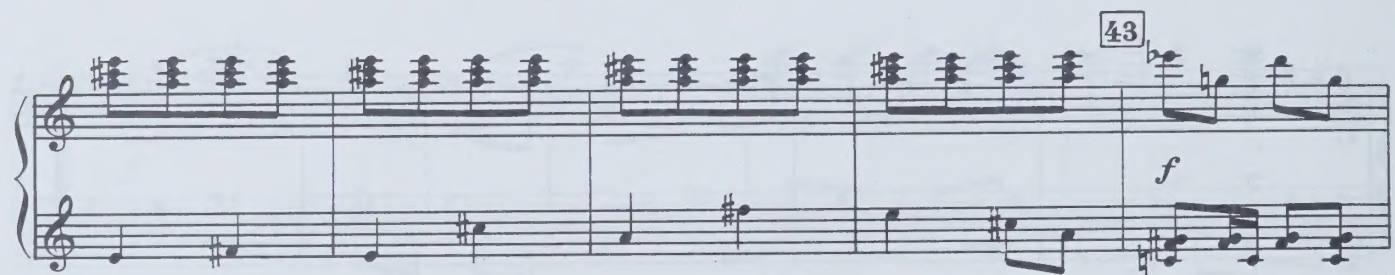
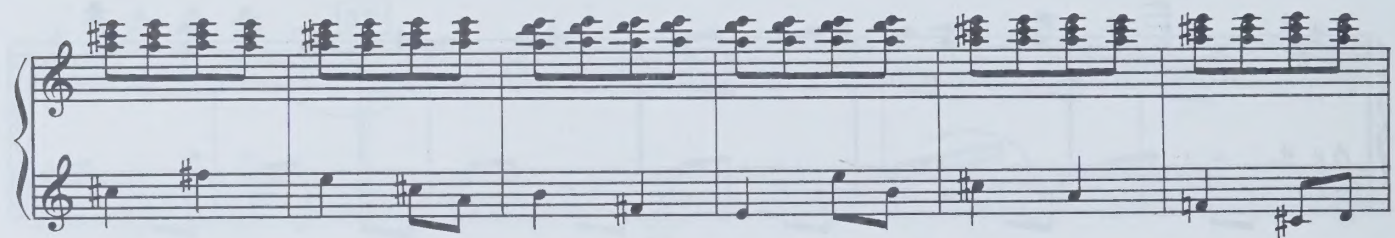
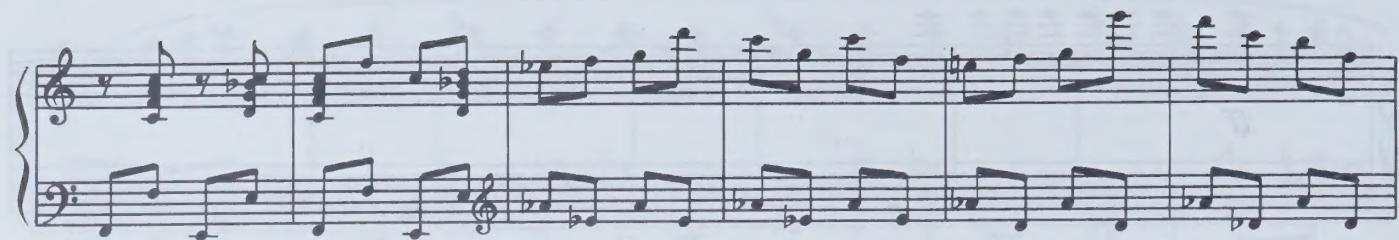
Third system of the musical score, continuing the piece. The right hand features a melodic line with some chromaticism, while the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some accidentals. The left hand, marked *f*, continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

40 Poco meno mosso

Fifth system, starting at measure 40. The tempo is marked *Poco meno mosso*. The right hand plays a series of chords and dyads. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score, starting at measure 41. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.



45

Measures 45-46 of a musical score. Measure 45 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line with a slur. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 46 continues the melodic and harmonic development in the right hand, with the left hand maintaining its accompaniment.

46

Measures 47-48 of a musical score. Measure 47 shows a change in the right hand's melodic line. Measure 48 continues the piece, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand providing accompaniment.

47

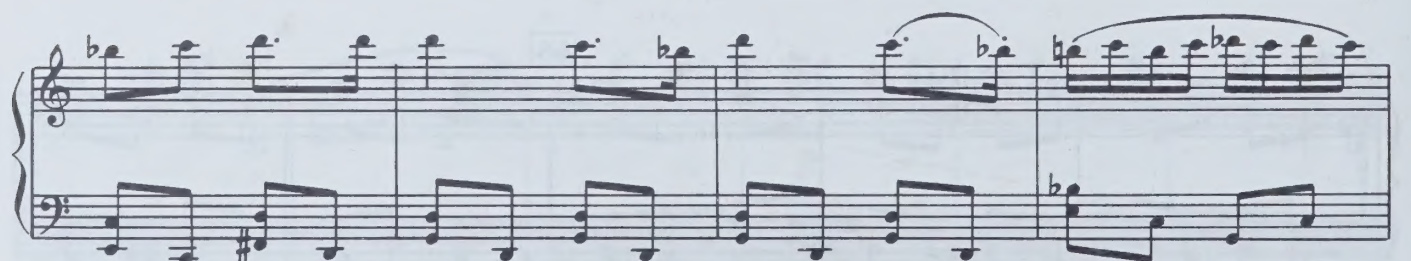
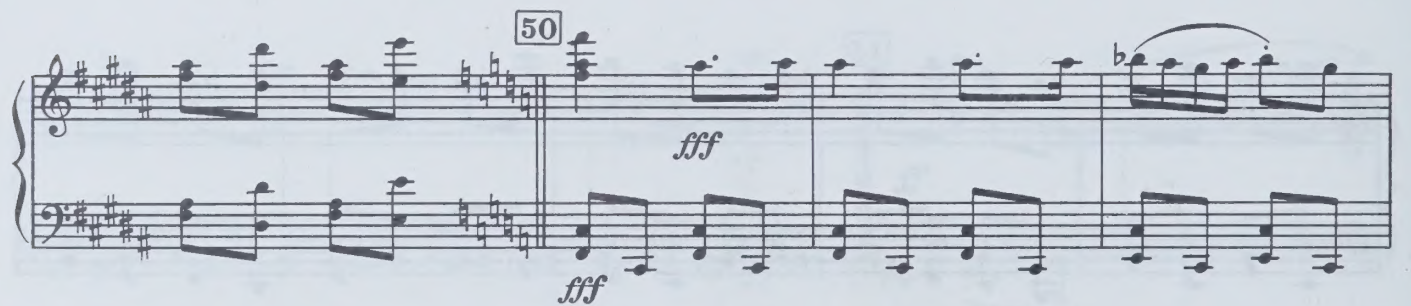
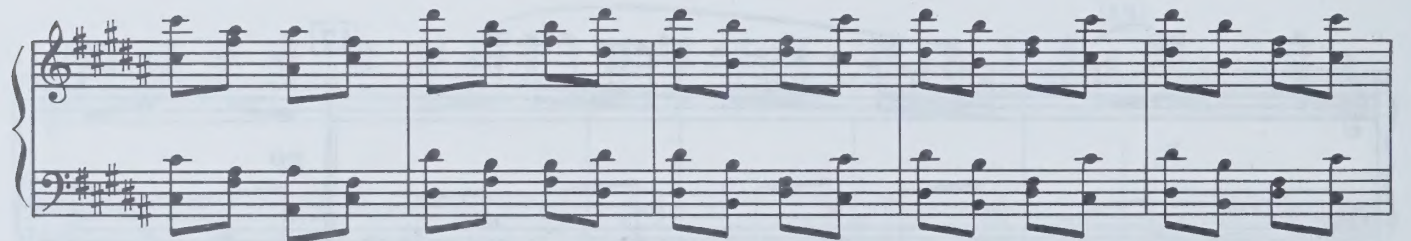
Measures 49-50 of a musical score. Measure 49 features a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a melodic line with a slur, while the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

pp

Measures 51-52 of a musical score. Measure 51 shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. Measure 52 concludes the section with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

48

Measures 53-54 of a musical score. Measure 53 features a melodic line in the right hand with a slur. Measure 54 concludes the section with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.



First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill and a grace note. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The system concludes with a measure marked with an '8' and a dashed line, indicating a repeat or continuation.

Second system of a musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. A measure in the treble staff is marked with a box containing the number '51'. The system ends with a measure marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

Third system of a musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Fourth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A measure in the treble staff is marked with a box containing the number '52'. The system ends with a measure marked with a '[p]' (piano) dynamic.

Fifth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A measure in the bass staff is marked with a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Measures 53-54. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Measure 53 starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bass line consists of eighth notes in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. Measure 54 continues the melodic development in the right hand.

Measures 55-56. Measure 55 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 56 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

Measures 57-58. Measure 57 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 58 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

Measures 59-60. Measure 59 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 60 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

Measures 61-62. Measure 61 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 62 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

Measures 63-64. Measure 63 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 64 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

57

ff *marcato*

58

59

60

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *f cresc.*

Second system of the musical score, starting with measure 61. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music includes a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *ff*. The word *marcato* is written above the final measure.

Third system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music includes a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *ff*. The word *pesante* is written above the first measure.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with measure 62. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music includes a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *ff*.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with measure 63. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music includes a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *ff*.

Sixth system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music includes a series of chords and single notes, with a crescendo leading to a final measure marked *ff*.

64

Musical score for measures 64-65. Measure 64: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has a quarter rest followed by eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measure 65: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

65

Musical score for measures 65-66. Measure 65: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measure 66: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

66

Musical score for measures 66-67. Measure 66: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measure 67: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

8

Musical score for measures 67-68. Measure 67: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measure 68: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

67

Musical score for measures 68-69. Measure 68: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measure 69: Treble clef has a dotted half note B $\flat$ and a quarter note B $\flat$. Bass clef has eighth notes G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

8-
8-
8-
68
8-
69
70
p
cresc.
mf
ff
ff
ff
cresc.
DSCH

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 68 to 70. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score is written for piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked 'DSCH' (Doppio Solco, or double speed). The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into measures 68, 69, and 70. Measure 68 starts with a piano introduction marked '8-' and a dynamic of *p*. Measure 69 features a piano introduction marked '8-' and a dynamic of *mf*. Measure 70 features a piano introduction marked '8-' and a dynamic of *ff*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

This musical score page contains measures 70 through 76. It is written for piano in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is in grand staff format, with a treble and bass clef joined by a brace. Measure 70 begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 71 is marked with a box containing the number 71 and includes a *ff* dynamic. Measure 72 is marked with a box containing the number 72 and includes an 8-measure rest in the right hand. Measure 73 also features an 8-measure rest in the right hand. Measure 74 includes a *ff* dynamic. Measure 75 continues the piece, and measure 76 concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

НОМЕРА, НЕ ВОШЕДШИЕ
В СЦЕНИЧЕСКУЮ
РЕДАКЦИЮ БАЛЕТА

PIECES NOT INCLUDED IN THE
STAGE EDITION OF THE BALLET

После смотра
костюмированных

I

After Reviewing
Those in Disguise

Vivo *)

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked *ff marcato*. The second system is marked *f*. The third system has a first ending bracket labeled **1**. The fourth system is marked *dim.* and *p*. The fifth system ends with a double bar line.

*) Ни в партитуре, ни в клавире этого номера нет темпового обозначения.
The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number.

Ткацкий хоровод

II

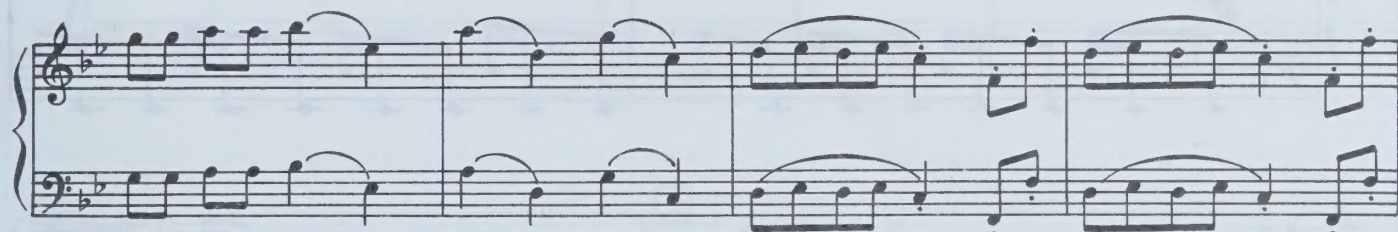
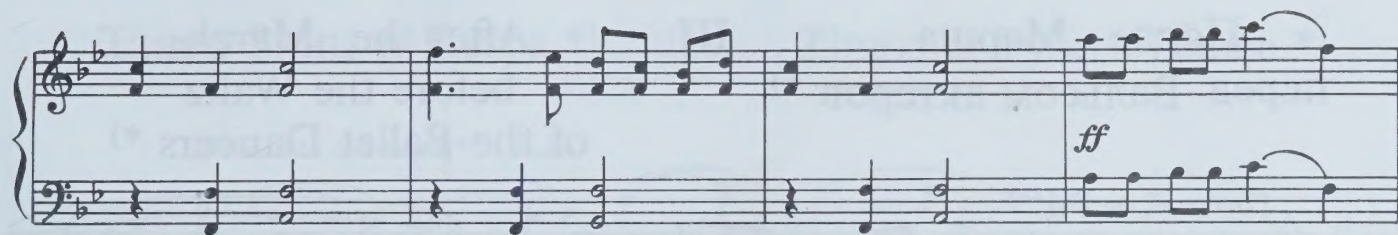
The Weavers' Dance

Moderato non troppo [$\text{♩}=76$] *)

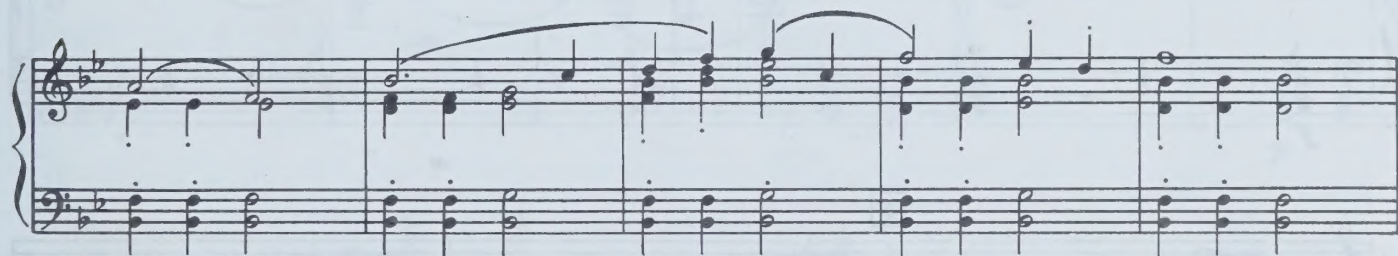
The musical score is for a piano accompaniment of a dance. It is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The tempo is 'Moderato non troppo' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 76. The score is divided into five systems. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system is marked fortissimo (*ff*) and contains a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The third system is marked piano (*p*) and contains a second ending bracket labeled '2' and a marking *p espress.*. The fourth system is marked *simile*. The fifth system continues the piano accompaniment.

*) Метроном проставлен в партитуре рукой неустановленного лица.
The metronome in the score is by an unknown hand.

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 1 to 24. It is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is organized into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. Measure numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6 are enclosed in boxes at the beginning of their respective systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) continues with a *ff* dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a repeat sign and a *p* dynamic. The fourth system (measures 13-16) starts with an *f* (forte) *espress.* (espressivo) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 17-20) begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The sixth system (measures 21-24) starts with an *f* (forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, single notes, and slurs. There are also first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' in the fourth and fifth systems respectively.



Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the number 7. The right hand has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 9 and a piano (*p*) *espr.* (espressivo) marking in measure 10. The left hand continues the accompaniment.



Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a box containing the number 8. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues the accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues the accompaniment. A fortissimo (*f*) *espress.* (espressivo) dynamic marking appears in measure 22. The system concludes with a double bar line.

После Марша, III
перед Вальсом актеров *)

After the March
before the Waltz
of the Ballet Dancers *)

[Tempo di marcia]**)

*) В клавире № 18 находился после "Танца Доярки и Тракториста" (Действие первое).
In piano score No. 18 comes after "Dance of the Milkmaid and the Tractor Driver" (Act I).

***) Ни в партитуре, ни в клавире этого номера нет темпового обозначения.
The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number.

Танец Зины и Петра *) IV Zina and Pyotr's Dance *)

[Moderato con moto]**) $\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a tempo marking of [Moderato con moto]**) at 80 beats per minute. The first system shows the right hand playing a melody with a *p espr.* dynamic, while the left hand has whole rests. The second system, marked with a first ending bracket [1], features a *f* dynamic in both hands. The third system includes a *dim.* marking in the right hand and a *p* dynamic in the left hand, followed by a second ending bracket [2]. The fourth system continues the melody in the right hand. The fifth system, marked with a third ending bracket [3], concludes the piece with a final cadence in both hands.

*) В клавире № 16 был расположен после "Танца девушек" (Действие первое).

In piano score No. 16 comes after the "Young Girls' Dance" (Act I).

**) Ни в партитуре, ни в клавире этого номера нет темпового обозначения. Метроном проставлен рукой не установленного лица.

The tempo indications are missing in the score and piano score of this number. The metronome is by an unknown hand.

4

p

cresc. *cresc.*

5

ff

ff *ff*

1. *f dim.* *p* 6 2. *ff* *ff*

7

f

8

p *espress.*

f

9

10

p *cresc.*

11

f *p* *p*

cresc.

12

ff

ff *ff*

Лубок

V

Folk Dance

Allegretto

ff

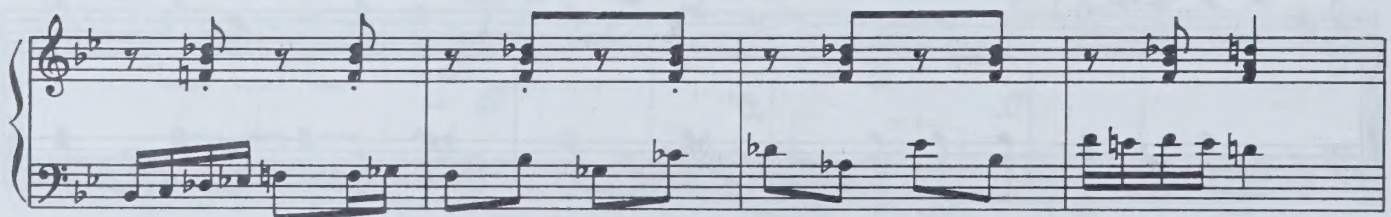
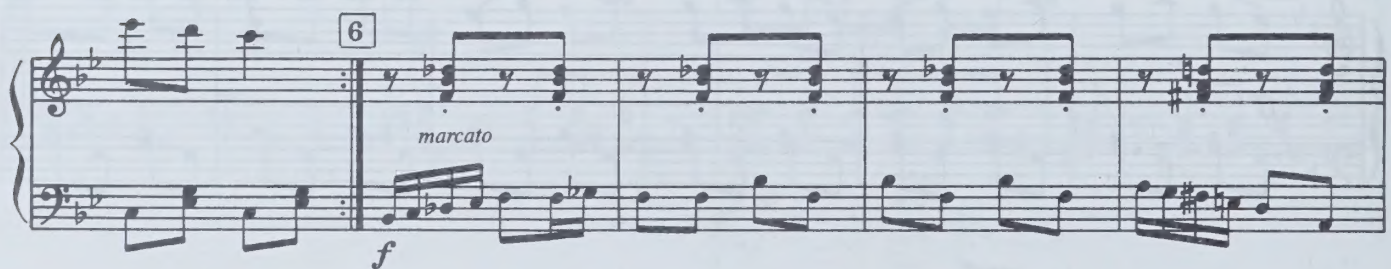
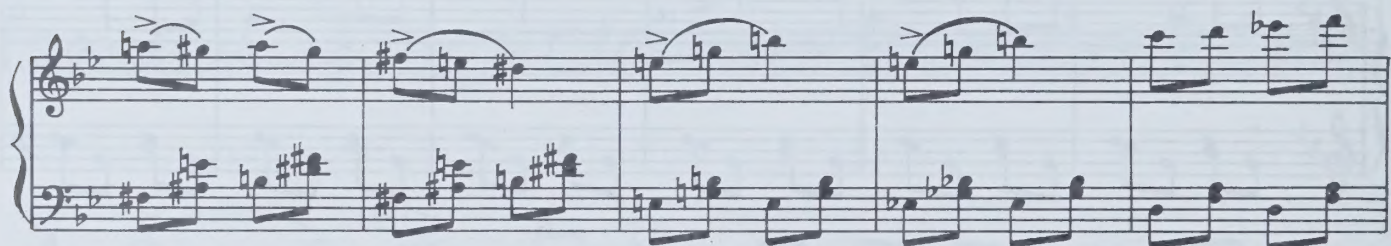
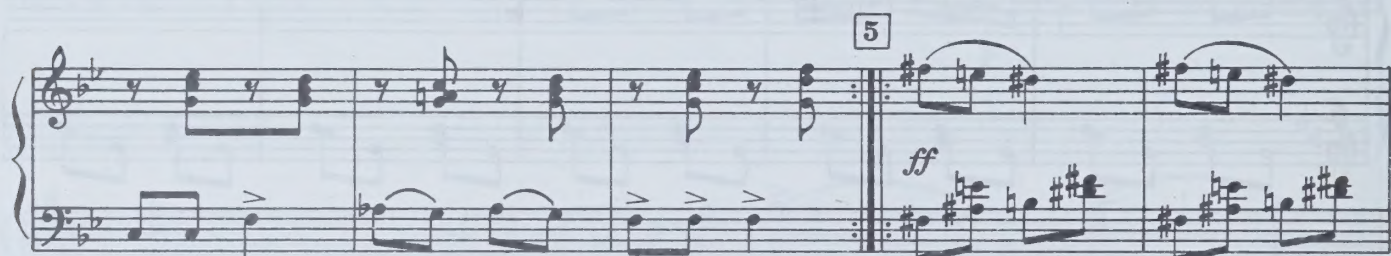
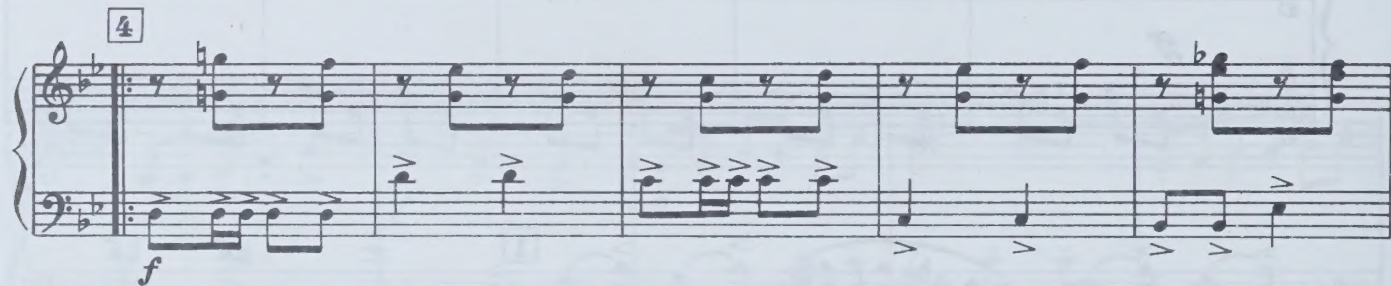
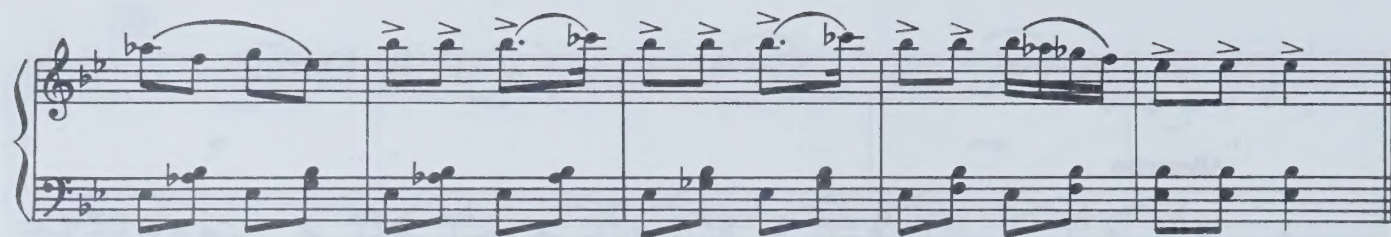
1

2

ff

3

ff



7

ff

This system contains measures 7 and 8. Measure 7 features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 8 continues the treble staff's eighth-note runs. The dynamic *ff* is marked in the first measure.

8

ff *dim.*

This system contains measures 8 and 9. Measure 8 continues the treble staff's eighth-note runs. Measure 9 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic *ff* is marked in the first measure, and *dim.* is marked in the second measure.

pp *ff*

This system contains measures 9 and 10. Measure 9 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 10 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic *pp* is marked in the first measure, and *ff* is marked in the second measure.

This system contains measures 10 and 11. Measure 10 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 11 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

9

f

This system contains measures 11 and 12. Measure 11 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 12 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic *f* is marked in the first measure.

This system contains measures 12 and 13. Measure 12 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 13 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Адажио

VI

Adagio

Adagio

ff

f espr.

f

fff

3 3

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The first system shows a forte-fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second system includes a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth system includes a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic and two triplets of eighth notes. The fifth system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs. The score is published by DSCH.

Musical score for "Lento" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 12 measures. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The tempo is marked "Lento" and the dynamics are "p" (piano) and "cresc. poco a poco" (crescendo poco a poco). The score includes a large brace on the left side of the staves.

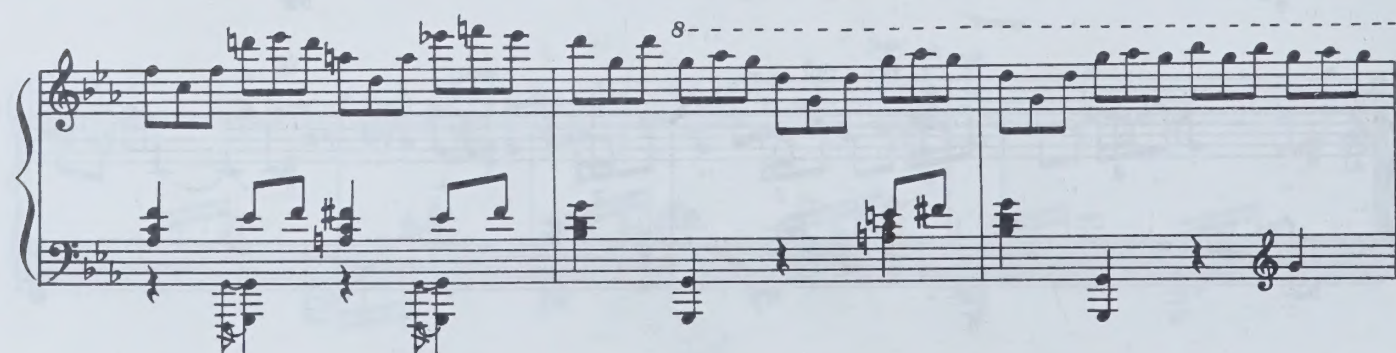
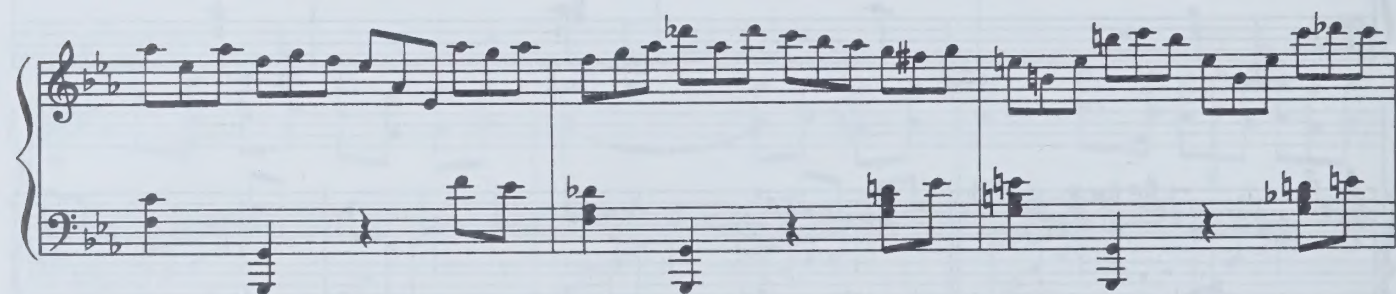
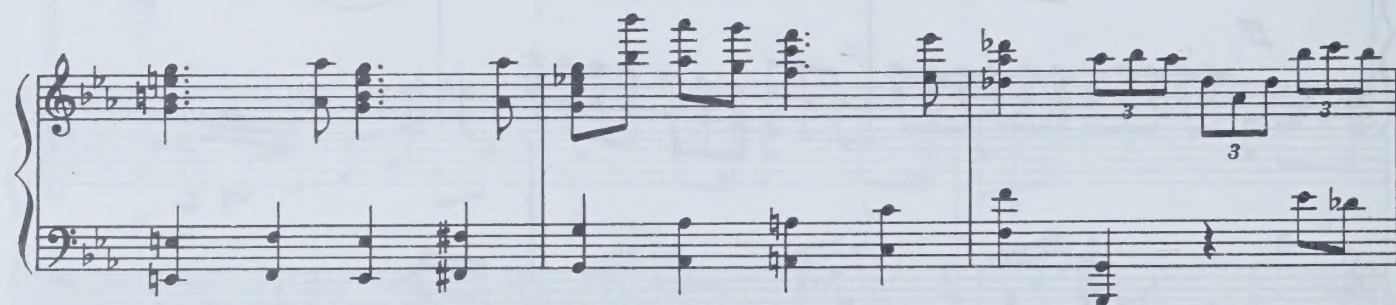
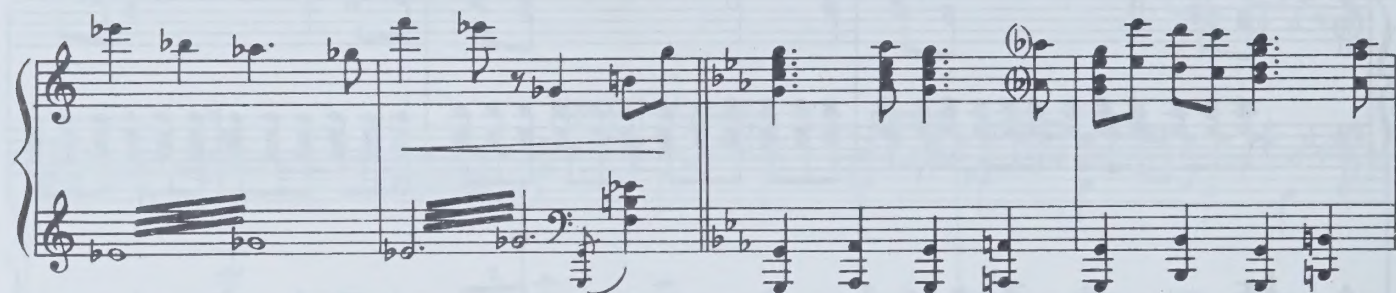
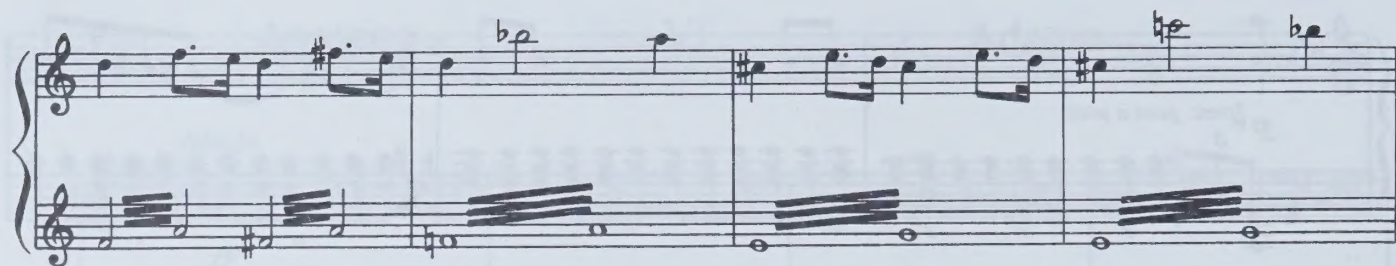
[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes a piano introduction, a first ending, and a second ending. The piano introduction is marked "ff" (fortissimo) and features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass staff. The first ending is marked "ff" and features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass staff. The second ending is marked "ff" and features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass staff. The score concludes with a final chord.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final quarter note in the fourth measure. The accompaniment consists of a simple bass line with a few chords and a final quarter note in the fourth measure.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which includes a key signature change from one flat to two flats. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the bass staff.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic melody with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The voice part consists of a single line of music with a few notes and rests. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure has a piano introduction. The second measure has a piano introduction. The third measure has a piano introduction. The fourth measure has a piano introduction.



This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in six systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Notable features include several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) in both the treble and bass staves. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a printed musical score. The page is numbered '8' in the top left corner.

Кода

VII

The Coda

Presto

The musical score is written for piano and bass in 2/4 time, marked *Presto*. It consists of six systems of staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece features dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *dim.* (decrescendo), along with accents and slurs. The final system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[Presto]

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked [Presto]. The first system includes a forte dynamic marking [f]. The music is in 2/4 time and features complex chordal textures and rapid melodic lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece concludes with a first and second ending bracket.

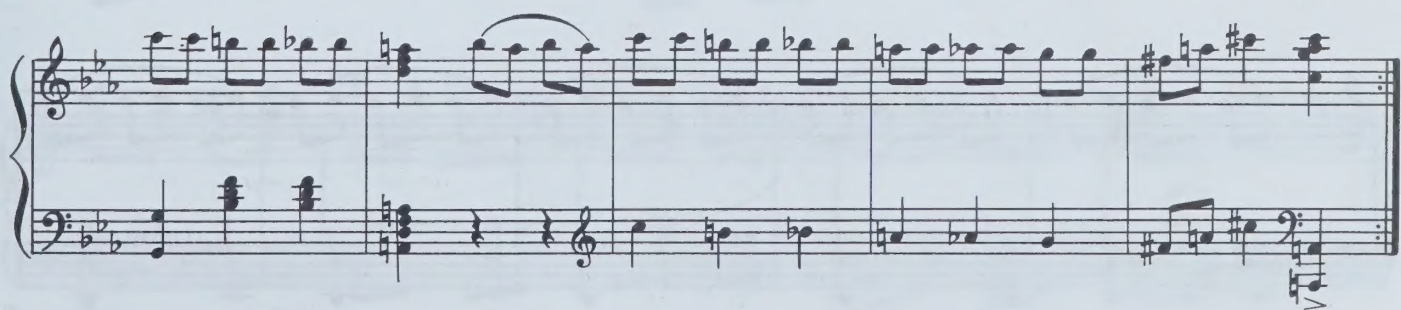
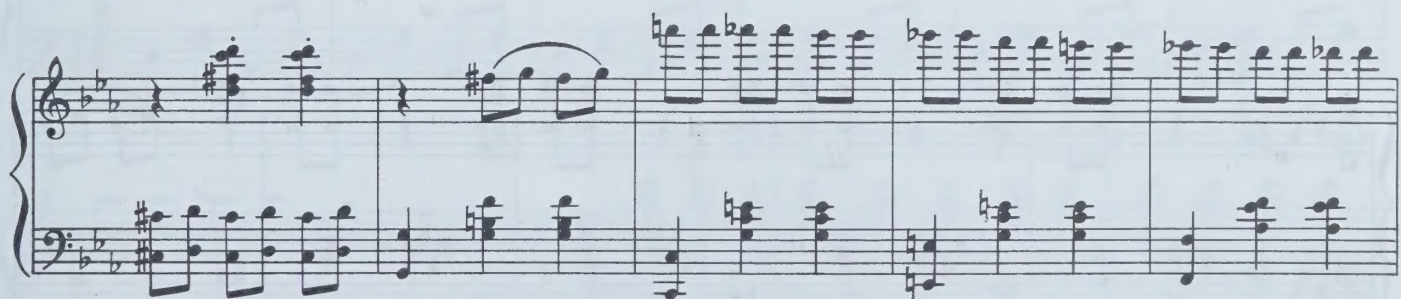
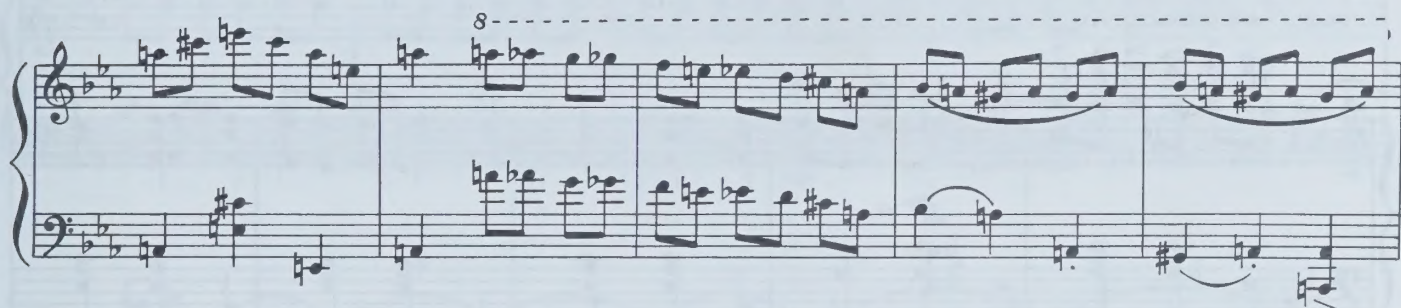
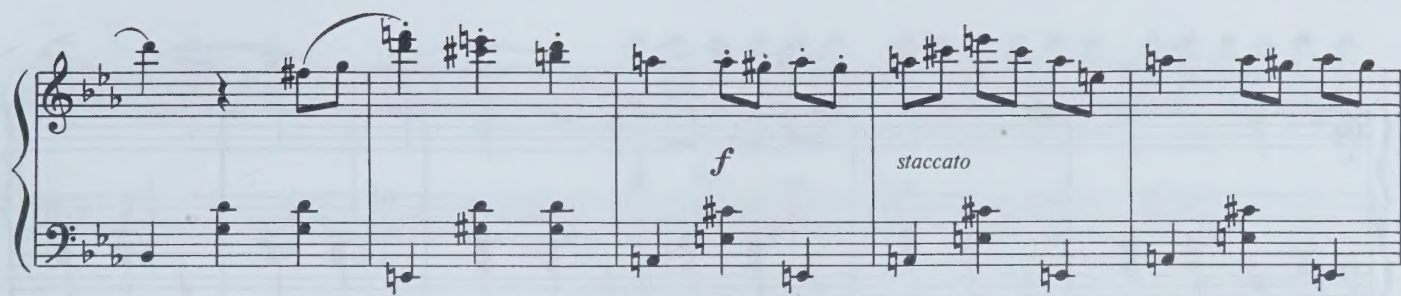
The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, double flats). The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting with one flat and ending with two sharps. The piece concludes with the word 'DSCH' at the bottom.

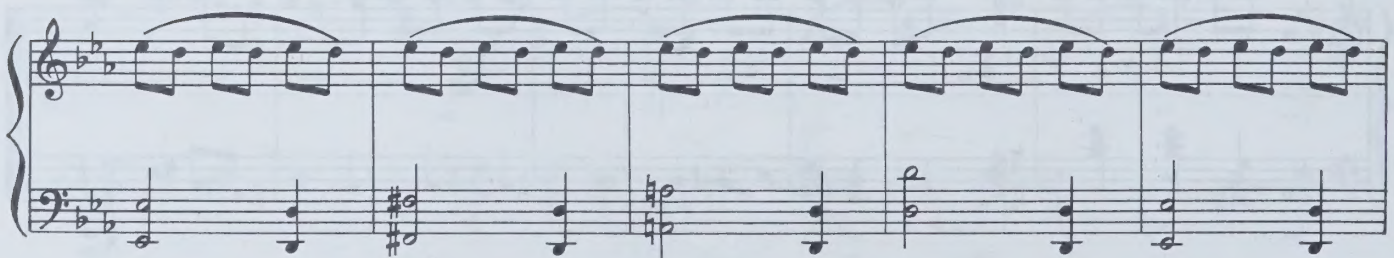
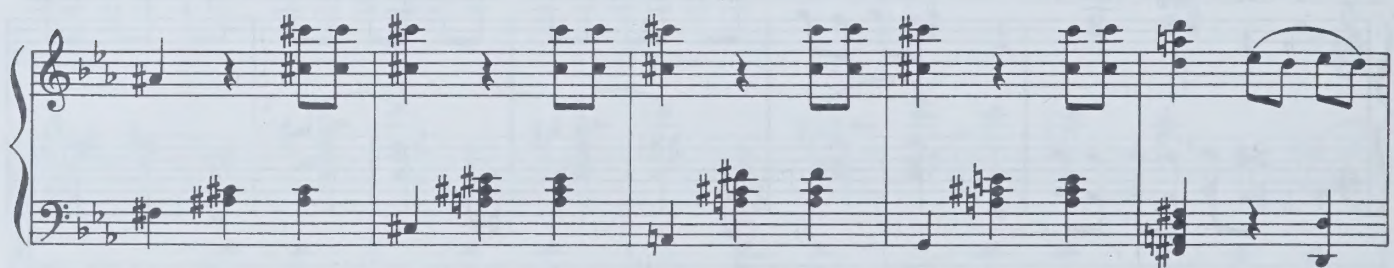
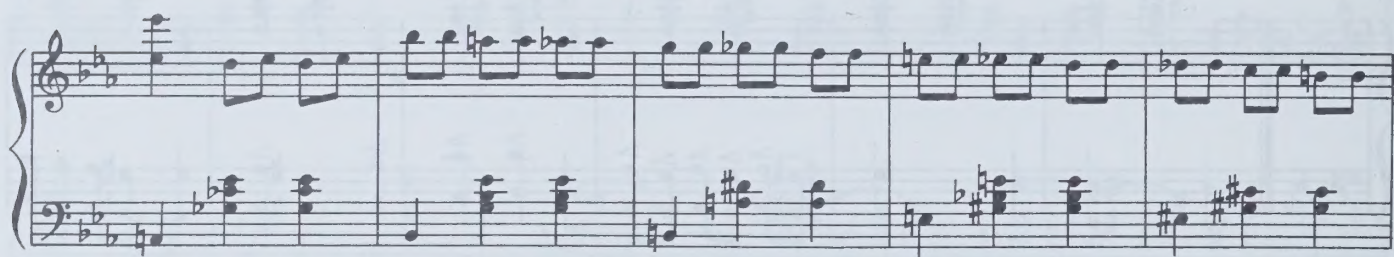
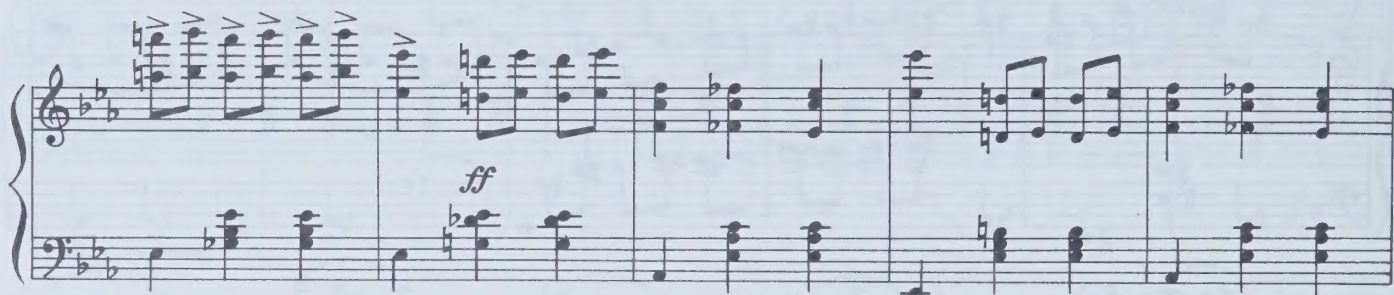
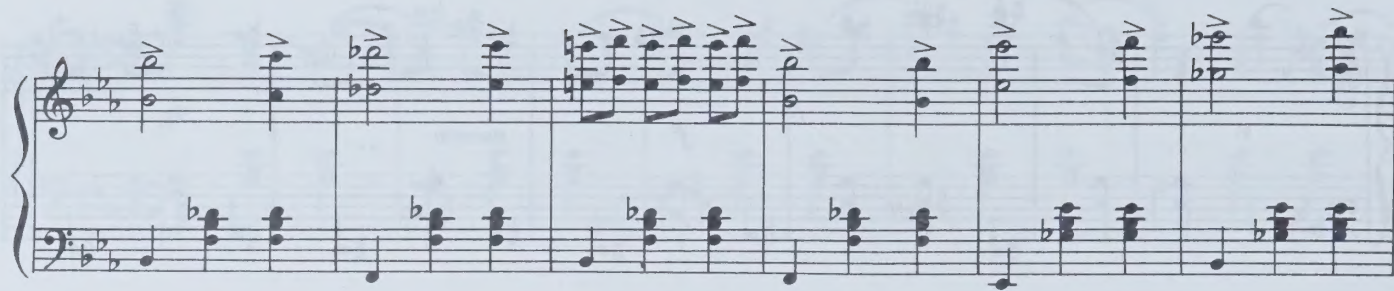
The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second system. The time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat) in the final system.

ff

simile

ff

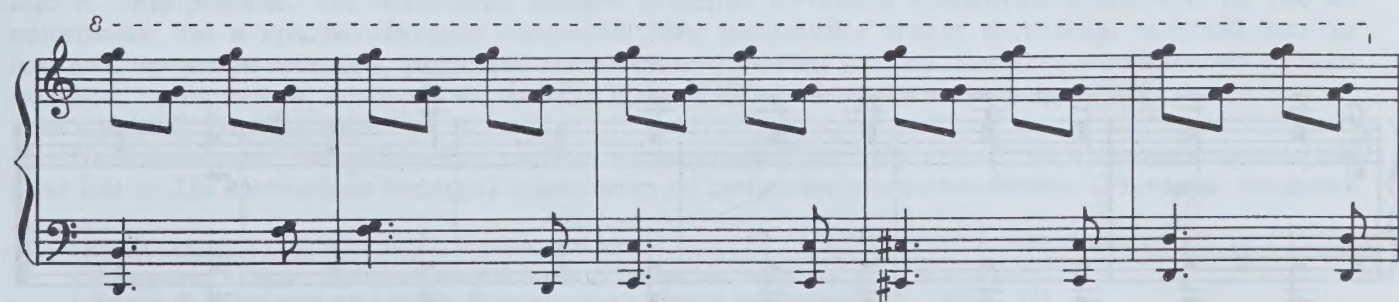
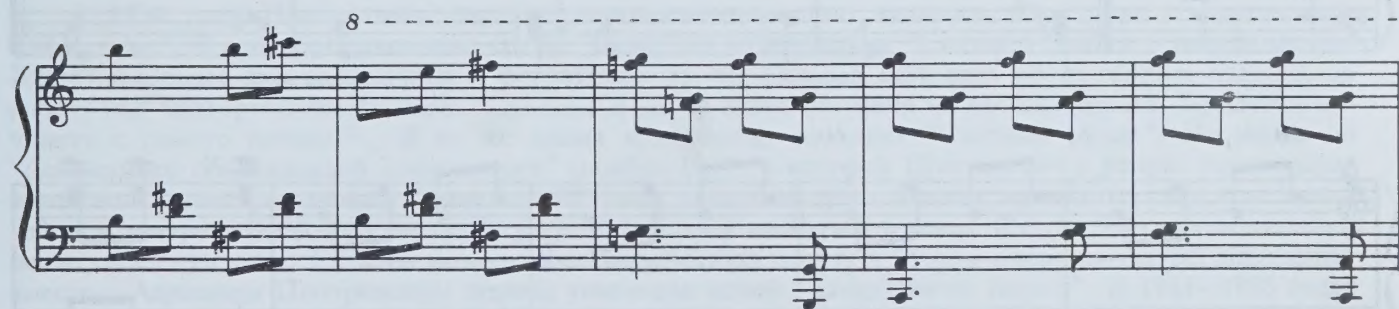
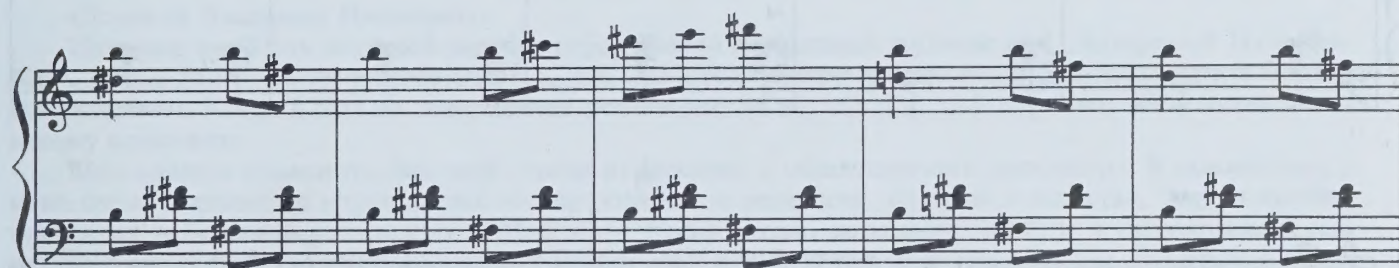
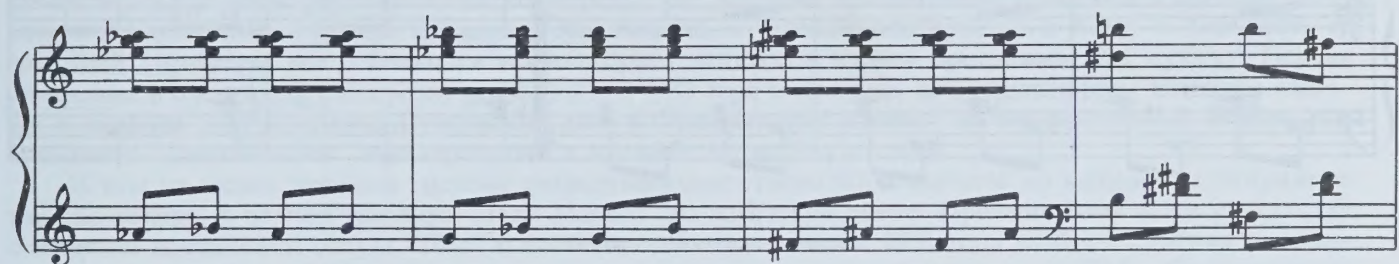
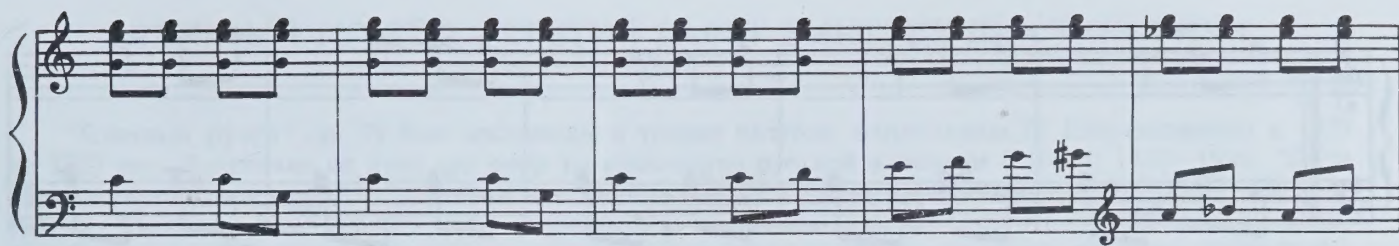




This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes. Dynamic marking *p* is present.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes. Dynamic marking *f* is present.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and chords. Bass staff has whole notes and half notes.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, double flats), and dynamic markings (p, f). The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The piece features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated chords, moving lines, and block chords.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. The second system features a repeat sign in the treble staff. The third system has a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the treble staff. The fourth system includes a repeat sign in the treble staff. The fifth system shows a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. The sixth system features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

“СВЕТЛЫЙ РУЧЕЙ” — ТРЕТИЙ БАЛЕТ ДМИТРИЯ ШОСТАКОВИЧА

“Светлый ручей” ор. 39 был последним в триаде балетов, написанных Д. Шостаковичем с 1929 по 1935 год. В отличие от двух его опер на сюжеты из русской классики (“Нос”, 1927—1928; “Леди Макбет Мценского уезда”, 1930—1932) все три балета — “Золотой век” (1929 — 1930), “Болт” (1930 — 1931) и “Светлый ручей” (1934 — 1935) — посвящены “советской тематике”, как говорили тогда в России.

Работа над “Светлым ручьем” падает на год, начавшийся для композитора поистине триумфально. 22 января 1934 года состоялась премьера “Леди Макбет” в Ленинградском Малом оперном театре (Малеготе). Через два дня, 24 января, — премьера оперы в Москве, в Музыкальном театре им. Вл. И. Немировича-Данченко. Нашли путь к слушателю написанные ранее инструментальные композиции. Первый фортепианный концерт ор. 35, впервые исполненный в октябре 1933 года автором под управлением Фрица Штидри в Ленинграде, с успехом повторяется в Баку, в Харькове. За границей дирижеры всё с большим постоянством включают в свои программы его музыку: Первая симфония в очередной раз прозвучала в ноябре 1933 года в Лондоне под управлением Николая Малько; в феврале 1934 Леопольд Стоковский дает в Филадельфии концерт из его сочинений. Вскоре постановкой “Леди Макбет” заинтересуется в Америке Артур Родзинский.

И тем не менее нервная система двадцативосьмилетнего Шостаковича до крайности напряжена именно теперь, в период триумфа “Леди Макбет” на советской сцене. Причина тому — не утихающая с момента постановки оперы “Нос” и особенно обострившаяся с 1931 года злобная критика всех музыкальных спектаклей Шостаковича со стороны деятелей, ранее близких к РАПМу. Свидетельство его настроения — неизвестное ранее письмо Вл. Немировичу-Данченко от 27 января 1934 года; оно написано ровно через три дня после премьеры в театре:

«Дорогой Владимир Иванович.

Нет слов выразить весь мой восторг перед Вашей гениальной работой над „Катериной Измайловой“. Какое для меня громадное счастье, что моя опера попала в Ваш театр и ставилась под Вашим руководством. Когда я был на генеральной репетиции, то то, что я на ней пережил, не поддается никакому описанию.

Мне хочется объяснить Вам мой отъезд из Москвы, с общественного просмотра. К сожалению, у меня очень расшатаны нервы, и все те переживания и волнения, которые я испытал, будучи на двух премьерах в Большом (описка! — в Малом. — *И. Б.*) театре, истощили меня, и я почувствовал, что уже не в силах буду смотреть „Катерину Измайлову“ в третий раз. Я и уехал, чтобы собраться с силами и немножко передохнуть. Я не медик и не психолог, чтобы точно квалифицировать мое душевное состояние, но примерно его можно назвать истерией. Сейчас я в особенно ужасном состоянии, т. к. мучительно боюсь, что мой отъезд будет истолкован в какую-нибудь нежелательную для меня сторону...»¹.

В 1934 году Шостакович сочинял одновременно вещи, казалось бы, “друг с другом несовместные”. В сентябре закончена сцена “Базар” из мультфильма “Сказка о попе и о работнике его Балде” и Соната для виолончели и фортепиано ор. 40. Осенью 1934 года продолжается подспудная работа над Четвертой симфонией: “Сделанные ранее наброски меня не удовлетворяют. Придется начинать с самого начала”². В то же время композитор сочиняет “Светлый ручей”. Несмотря на “Декларацию обязанностей композитора” (ноябрь 1931), в которой Шостакович в резких тонах выражает свой протест по поводу “прикладной” роли, предназначенной ныне музыке в советском музыкальном театре, в 1934 году он вновь уступил соблазну вернуться в театр. Федор Лопухов, создавший после своего ухода из ГАТОБа новую хореографическую труппу в Малом оперном театре, переживал вместе с Адрианом Пиотровским период увлечения идеей “комедийного балета”. В 1933—1935 годах они осуществили в театре триаду “танцевальных комедий”: “Арлекинаду”, “Коппелию” и “Светлый ручей”. В воспоминаниях Ф. Лопухов писал о “Светлом ручье”: “Мысль о новом балете подсказал мне А. Пиотровский. Он предложил создать комедию из жизни современной деревни на тех же принципах, что и предшествующие спектакли. Мне понравился проект спектакля, который был бы насквозь пронизан весельем, радостью, молодостью <...> Нам удалось склонить к сочинению музыки молодого композитора, которого мы любили и перед которым преклонялись с первых его шагов <...> Речь идет о Д. Шостаковиче”³.

Ни в известных нам автографах клавира и партитуры “Светлого ручья”, ни в авторизованных копиях (см. с. 223 настоящего издания) композитор не датировал сочинение балета. О времени создания

¹ Музей МХАТа. Архив Немировича-Данченко, № 6336.

² Шостакович Д. Будем трубачами великой эпохи // Ленинградская правда, 1934, 28 декабря. С. 3.

³ Лопухов Ф. Шестьдесят лет в балете: Воспоминания и записки балетмейстера. Л., 1966. С. 272.

партитуры и спектакля дает возможность судить документация Малегота. Вероятно, первый намек на предполагаемый новый балет на советскую тему зафиксирован 5 марта 1933 года, когда А. Пиотровский предложил добавить к двум актам "Арлекинады" третий акт в духе "Болта" Шостаковича⁴. 1 января 1934 года Шостакович получил аванс (2 729 р. 67 коп.) "в счет предстоящих работ"⁵. 1 ноября 1934 года в Приемно-сдаточном акте директоров театра на четвертый квартал объявлены "подготовительные работы по постановке балета на музыку Д. Шостаковича"⁶. В Списке действующих договоров от того же 1 ноября 1934 года под № 16 Д. Шостакович значится как «композитор балета „Две сильфиды“»; договор датирован 13 июня 1934 года⁷. Название балета продолжает меняться и далее. В Списке авторов от 1 января 1935 года в рубрике "Дебет" (1 970 р.) балет обозначен как "Полдень"⁸. В Смете на постановку балета от 25 апреля 1935 года он назван "Светлым ручьем"⁹. В Договоре театра и комбината от того же числа поименован как "Причуды"¹⁰. Срок исполнения заказа назначен "не позднее 10 мая 1935 г."¹¹. 4 мая 1935 года в документации еще фигурирует название "Причуды"¹², на 31 мая 1935 года — уже "Светлый ручей"¹³. В дальнейшем папка с документами, относящимися к балету, именуется "Светлый ручей". Премьера балета состоялась 4 июня 1935 года¹⁴.

Кто же составил авторский коллектив ленинградского спектакля? Сценарий к "комедийному балету" в трех действиях и четырех картинах написали упомянутые выше балетмейстер и режиссер Ф. Лопухов (1886—1973) и А. Пиотровский (1898—1938). Постановку осуществил Ф. Лопухов; работа художника была поручена Михаилу Бобышову. Дирижировал балетом Павел Фельдт (1905—1960) — соученик Шостаковича по консерватории, с которым он в 1920—1921 годах при соучастии Георгия Клеменца сочинял цикл фортепианных прелюдий. "Светлый ручей" стал дирижерским дебютом П. Фельдта¹⁵.

В оценке "Светлого ручья" его авторами решающую роль играла живая связь либретто и музыки. По мнению критиков, "Д. Шостаковичу снова не повезло с либретто". Так писал Арон Эрлих¹⁶, имея в виду два первых балета. Сам композитор также считал их либретто "крайне неудачными" в "драматургическом отношении"¹⁷. Совершенно иначе оценил он либретто своего третьего балета: "Сюжет этот — очень простой и незамысловатый — талантливо разработан культурнейшим знатоком театра и балетной драматургии А. Пиотровским"¹⁸. Качества "незамысловатости" и "наивности" рассматривались авторами сценария как ключ к характеру "Светлого ручья". Тем не менее именно эти качества вызвали у них тревогу и сомнения, ибо речь шла о таком нешуточном для 30-х годов жанре, как "комедийный балет" на советскую тему. Нота оправдания "наивности" звучит буквально во всех высказываниях участников авторского коллектива. "Выдающийся талант, озаренный чувством современности, — писал позже Ф. Лопухов, — позволил Шостаковичу подняться над нашей наивной и неуклюжей затеей. В своей музыке он, безусловно, не отвечает за наши ошибки и заблуждения"¹⁹. Лишь у немногих из писавших о либретто достало чувства юмора, чтобы воспринять и принять комическую нелепость сюжета. В их числе — дирижер московского спектакля Юрий Файер: «...в „Светлом ручье“ наивность сглаживается комедийной интригой, нелепыми положениями, в которые попадали герои, и веселость ситуации не позволяла всерьез задумываться над тем, жизненно ли оправдано появление классических танцовщиков в колхозе.<...> Когда авторы балета в своей программной статье писали о спектакле, насквозь пронизанном весельем, радостью, молодостью, они, безусловно, имели основания увидеть эти его черты в музыке балета. Она была по-хорошему озорна и иронична в одних эпизодах и полна лиризма в других. Что-то в этой музыке было от легких оперетт, чьи сюжеты имеют ту же путаницу с переодеваниями, любовными подозрениями и счастливую развязку в конце перипетий. Разнохарактерные музыкальные эпизоды в балете чередовались с калейдоскопической быстротой, создавая острый, буффонадный ритм всего спектакля. Эта буффонада, нарочитость, несерьез-

⁴ ЦГАЛИ, СПб., ф. 290, Малегот, оп. 1, ед. хр. 18, л. 6.

⁵ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 24, л. 63.

⁶ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 33, л. 2.

⁷ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 33, л. 18.

⁸ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 40, л. 46, 79.

⁹ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 47, л. 119, 121.

¹⁰ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 47, л. 1.

¹¹ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 47, л. 1.

¹² Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 47, л. 26.

¹³ Там же, ф. 290, оп. 1, ед. хр. 47, л. 30.

¹⁴ В Нотографическом и библиографическом справочнике "Д. Шостакович", составленном Е. Садовниковым, ошибочно указано 4 апреля (отмечено С. Хентовой. См.: Хентова С. Молодые годы Шостаковича. Л., 1980. Кн. 2. С. 139).

¹⁵ См.: Хентова С. Шостакович. Жизнь и творчество. Л., 1985. Т. 1. С. 101, 528.

¹⁶ Эрлих А. "Светлый ручей" в Большом театре // Правда, 1935, 2 декабря.

¹⁷ Шостакович Дм. Мой третий балет. Брошюра-либретто. Л., Малегот, 1935. С. 15. См. также с. 6 настоящего издания.

¹⁸ Там же. С. 14. См. также с. 5 настоящего издания.

¹⁹ Лопухов Ф. Шестьдесят лет в балете. С. 273.

ность ситуаций, где одни герои занимаются шутивым розыгрышем, подшучиванием над смешными сторонами других, подчеркивались утрированными интонациями, в которых можно было уловить элементы бытовой музыки того времени»²⁰.

Таковы высказывания участников спектакля. Что же касается критиков, то никто из них не мог удержаться от скепсиса по поводу "реалистичности" сюжета. Наиболее лаконично высказался Николай Горчаков: «Выражаясь традиционным балетным языком, группа „крестьян“ встречается в первом акте с группой „городских“ и танцует по этому поводу два следующих акта»²¹.

Более жесткая критика раздавалась по другой линии: она касалась драматургии балета. Балетная концепция "Светлого ручья" была раскритикована в первых же рецензиях на ленинградскую премьеру. Даже друг Шостаковича Иван Соллертинский тотчас отметил существенный недостаток либретто — его "драматургическую беспомощность"²². Досталось и музыке: «Местами она утомляет повторениями одних и тех же ритмических фигур и некоторой „лоскутностью“: ее части соединены методом монтажа, а не танцевально-симфонического развития»²³. Однако через несколько месяцев, услышав балет в Москве под управлением Ю. Файера (см. ниже), он скорректировал свое мнение, найдя спасительную формулировку: «„Светлый ручей“ — жизнерадостный и ярко темпераментный спектакль-дивертисмент»²⁴. Заметим, что подобная трактовка концепции "Светлого ручья" оказалась достаточно неожиданной в устах Соллертинского — ревнителя "драматического балета". А в ситуации балетных исканий 30-х годов она выглядела просто нонсенсом: «...дивертисмент — никоим образом не „столбовая дорога“ советской хореографии», — писал Соллертинский в той же рецензии, добавив, что «на этот раз — как ни проблематичен самый жанр многоактного балета-дивертисмента — „Светлый ручей“ в целом удался»²⁵. Напомним, что всё более прочные позиции занимала драма средствами хореографии. Пантомима в ней решительно вытесняла собственно танец. В духе хореографических драм поставлены в середине 30-х годов балеты Бориса Асафьева "Бахчисарайский фонтан", "Утраченные иллюзии" (постановка Ростислава Захарова). Эту же линию продолжает знаменитое хореографическое решение балета Сергея Прокофьева "Ромео и Джульетта" (постановка Леонида Лавровского в Ленинградском театре оперы и балета, 1940).

Шостакович весьма критически относился к режиссерским попыткам реалистической драматургии в своих первых балетах: «...Такие, скажем, эпизоды, как „Танец энтузиазма“ или пантомимное изображение трудового процесса (битие молотом по наковальне), обличают недостаточно продуманный подход к проблеме реалистического балетного спектакля, построенного на советской тематике»²⁶. Пройдя искус "драматизированной пантомимы" в "Золотом веке" и "Болте", композитор с радостью принялся писать "чистую музыку" — балет-дивертисмент. Свое *credo* Шостакович высказал следующим образом: «Музыка в этом балете, на мой взгляд, весела, легка, развлекательна и, главное, танцевальна. Я намеренно старался найти здесь ясный, простой язык, одинаково доступный для зрителя и для исполнителя <...> Откровенно говоря, глядя всякий раз на так называемую „чистую пантомиму“, я не могу отделаться от ощущения, что передо мною происходит разговор глухонемых. Есть в этой, казалось бы, „реалистичности“ какая-то непреодолимая ненатуральность. Как в опере не обойдешься без пения (тоже ведь условность), так и не выкинешь танца из балета. Не бороться с этой условностью надо, а оправдать ее»²⁷.

Громадный успех "Светлого ручья" у публики можно объяснить не только тем, что в этом веселом и смешном балете *танцевали*, но и тем, что танцевали в нем почти исключительно молодые люди. В ленинградской постановке прославилась исполнительница Зины балерина Малегота Зинаида Васильева и артист ГАТОБа Петр Гусев, танцевавший партию ее мужа, агронома Петра. На роли классических танцовщиков также из ГАТОБа были приглашены Фея Балабина и Николай Зубковский, а на партию Горца — Андрей Лопухов.

«...Когда в 1935 г. „Светлый ручей“ был поставлен Ф. Лопуховым на сцене Ленинградского Малого оперного театра, спектакль восприняли как новое достижение советского балета», — вспоминал позже Ю. Файер²⁸, который специально приезжал в Ленинград на представление. Балет нравился не только русскому зрителю. Георгий Поляновский писал: "Премьера, совпавшая с ленинградским фес-

²⁰ Файер Ю. О себе, о музыке, о балете. М., 1974. С. 305—307.

²¹ Горчаков Н. "Светлый ручей" (в Большом театре) // Рабочая Москва, 1935, 2 декабря.

²² Соллертинский И. "Светлый ручей" (балетная премьера в Ленинградском Малом оперном театре // Советское искусство, 1935, 11 июля.

²³ Там же.

²⁴ Соллертинский И. "Светлый ручей" // Советское искусство, 1935, 5 декабря.

²⁵ Там же.

²⁶ Шостакович Дм. Мой третий балет. С. 15. См. также с. 6 настоящего издания.

²⁷ Там же. С. 15. См. также с. 5 настоящего издания.

²⁸ Файер Ю. О себе, о музыке, о балете. С. 306.

тивалем искусств, вызвала значительный интерес со стороны иностранных гостей, музыкантов по профессии. Евгений Моравский, директор Варшавской консерватории, и Леопольд Годовский, пианист с мировым именем, чехословацкий профессор Неедлы и ряд других иностранцев бурно выражали свои восторги, зараженные общим энтузиазмом»²⁹.

Вскоре после ленинградского успеха московский Большой театр выразил желание поставить "Светлый ручей" на своей сцене, пригласив с этой целью Ф. Лопухова. В значительной степени изменился авторский состав спектакля: либретто Ф. Лопухова и А. Пиотровского, постановка Ф. Лопухова, режиссер Борис Мордвинов, художник Владимир Дмитриев, дирижер Ю. Файер. Премьера состоялась 30 ноября 1935 года. Однако Большой театр оказался не единственным претендентом на новую постановку. Об этом свидетельствует письмо Д. Шостаковича Вл. Немировичу-Данченко от 16 ноября 1935 года, ровно за полмесяца до премьеры в Большом театре:

«Дорогой Владимир Иванович.

До меня дошли следующие, в высшей степени огорчительные слухи, о которых я решаюсь прямо и честно написать Вам.

Мне передали, что Вы в беседе с директором ГАБТа В. И. Мутных сказали, что балет „Светлый ручей“ я обещал Вашему театру, а затем передал в ГАБТ. Ввиду того что я отношусь к Музыкальному театру Вашего имени и лично к Вам с полным восторгом и горячей любовью, то мне было в высшей степени больно такое Ваше суждение.

Теперь о фактах. Балет „Светлый ручей“ был мне заказан очень давно ленинградским Михайловским театром, еще задолго до того, как у нас были разговоры насчет воскрешения моих двух балетов: „Золотой век“ и „Болт“. Никогда о постановке „Светлого ручья“ в Вашем театре у меня не было с Вами разговоров, а сам я не предлагал *первым*, т. к. никогда этого не делаю»³⁰.

Возвращаясь к готовящейся постановке балета в ГАБТе, заметим, что спектаклю была придана новая концепция, опирающаяся на вторую редакцию либретто. Ориентируясь на "большой стиль", культивировавшийся в ГАБТе, театр "пошел на рискованную операцию: он почти целиком отбросил либретто<...>, опустил наиболее безвкусные и нелепые эпизоды (переодевание танцовщика женщиной, дуэль с ним дачника, ухаживание заезжего гармониста за школьницей Галей)", то есть изъял черты "пошлого дачного водевиля". Написавший эти строки И. Соллертинский явно сочувствовал произведенному усечению либретто, предпочитая его другой опасности — превращению балета в "бессодержательный дивертисмент"³¹. Введение постановщиками нескольких номеров из "Болта", вероятно, имело целью придать партитуре большую масштабность.

В спектакле Большого театра приняли участие молодые артисты балета, которые вскоре образуют "созвездие" советской балетной сцены 30—50-х годов. Назовем оба состава основных ролей: Зина (приглашенная из Малегота Зинаида Васильева, Ольга Лепешинская), Петр (приглашенный из Ленинграда Петр Гусев, Алексей Ермолаев, Владимир Голубин), Классическая танцовщица (Суламифь Мессерер, Софья Головкина), Классический танцовщик (Асаф Мессерер, Алексей Ермолаев, Алексей Жуков); введенную во втором либретто роль Узбека танцевал Игорь Моисеев.

Москвичи охотно посещали "Светлый ручей". Среди его поклонников был и друг Шостаковича маршал Михаил Тухачевский. Исаак Гликман сообщает: «Тухачевский в балетоманах не числился. Ему просто нравилась танцовщица Лепешинская и балет „Светлый ручей“»³². Балет нравился и новому дирижеру, и артистам оркестра. О преобразении оркестрового звучания партитуры по сравнению с ленинградской премьерой можно судить по рецензии Соллертинского: «В оркестре Малого Оперного Театра она на этот раз прозвучала недостаточно ярко; повинен в том молодой дирижер Фельдт, проводивший ее без темперамента и без того „брильянтного“ стиля, который совершенно обязателен при исполнении музыки виртуозно-блестящего характера»³³. Совершенно иной отклик критика вызвало исполнение Ю. Файера в Москве: «В блестящей и темпераментной трактовке музыки Шостаковича дирижером Ю. Ф. Файером был найден тот виртуозный принцип исполнения, благодаря которому партитура „Светлого ручья“ впервые засверкала богатейшими оркестровыми красками<...>, был отыскан ритмический нерв каждого музыкального куска, безукоризненно распланированы звучности, мощные нагнетания, кульминационные пункты»³⁴. "Партитура эта была и в самом деле светлой, —

²⁹ Поляновский Г. Новый балет Шостаковича // Правда, 1935, 6 июня.

³⁰ Музей МХАТа. Архив Немировича-Данченко, № 6337.

³¹ Соллертинский И. "Светлый ручей" // Советское искусство, 1935, 5 декабря.

³² Гликман И. Д. О статье "Сумбур вместо музыки" и не только о ней. // Письма к другу. Дмитрий Шостакович — Исааку Гликману. М.; СПб., 1993. С. 321.

³³ Соллертинский И. "Светлый ручей" // Советское искусство, 1935, 11 июля.

³⁴ Соллертинский И. "Светлый ручей" // Советское искусство, 1935, 5 декабря.

читаем у Ю. Файера. — Она несла удивительно ясную оркестровую звучность, простую чистую мелодику, четкую ритмику»³⁵.

Как ни странно, именно в этом "советском балете на колхозную тему" Шостакович продолжил традиции русской, а точнее, петербургской балетной музыки. Он ее хорошо знал и чувствовал. На это же ориентировал композитора в определенные моменты и Ф. Лопухов: «Знаменитое виолончельное соло балета „Светлый ручей“ Шостакович сочинял при мне, исходя из моих объяснений о том, как будет строиться Адажио. В нем танцевали двое влюбленных, находившихся в одинаковом „лунном“, как я его тогда называл, состоянии. Я показывал Шостаковичу и движения, причем мы даже уговорились, что, сочиняя музыку, он будет „оглядываться“ на виолончельное соло в акте нерейд, разумеется, без малейшей его „перепевки“, из балета „Спящая красавица“»³⁶. Шarm музыки "Светлого ручья" заключался в остром соединении балетного большого стиля и бытового характерного танца. Столь же причудливо сплеталась музыка со сценографией балета: с одной стороны, классический танец, с другой — декорации в духе советского реализма, костюмы и грим, модные в 30-е годы. В этом сплаве безвозвратно растворился как дух советского оптимизма, так и признаки фольклорного танца. Осталась странная, но соблазнительная для театра сказка — "сказка-ложь" (как говорится у Пушкина). Вспоминаются слова Игоря Стравинского: "Опера — это ложь, претендующая на правду, а мне нужна ложь, претендующая на ложь"³⁷. Думается, авторы спектакля создали "сказку-ложь, претендующую на ложь", которая оказалась несовместимой с требованиями "правды" в изображении колхозной жизни.

Что же навлекло тучи на балет "Светлый ручей"? Это скопление зла вокруг либреттистов, постановщика и композитора было спровоцировано разными причинами и по-разному, но неизменно трагически повлияло на их судьбы. Коснемся лишь Шостаковича. Одна из причин напряженности вокруг него — независимая художественная позиция в годы, когда в искусстве всё более насаждался официальный стиль. Одним из его представителей провозглашался Иван Дзержинский. Не случайна беседа с ним Сталина и Молотова 17 января 1936 года в Большом театре во время представления его оперы "Тихий Дон" (гастрольный спектакль Ленинградского Малого оперного театра). Беседа носила "знаковый" характер: «Товарищи Сталин и Молотов... отметили значительную идейно-политическую ценность постановки оперы „Тихий Дон“»³⁸.

Другая причина недружественной атмосферы вокруг творчества Шостаковича заключалась в неприятии его музыки со стороны многих музыкантов.

Наконец, последняя причина, стимулирующая концентрацию недоброжелательства, — обычная человеческая зависть. Если были у тридцатилетнего композитора влиятельные враги, то не могли они вынести вида московских театральных афиш, переполненных именем Шостаковича. Действительно, в короткий промежуток времени между 30 ноября 1935 (премьера "Светлого ручья" в ГАБТе) и 6 февраля 1936 года (снятие спектакля) "Леди Макбет" и балет Шостаковича шли на трех московских сценах. Помимо постановки "Светлого ручья" в Большом театре, одновременно с ним в филиале давали спектакль Большого театра "Леди Макбет" (11 раз), а с 13 января 1936 года начались гастрольные труппы Ленинградского Малого оперного с "Леди Макбет". На Большой Дмитровке также шла опера Шостаковича в Музыкальном театре им. Вл. И. Немировича-Данченко. Спектакль "Леди Макбет" в филиале Большого театра посетил Сталин. Уже в январе 1936 года в отрицательной рецензии на "Светлый ручей" было произнесено слово "формализм"³⁹. 28 января 1936 года грянула редакционная статья "Правды" "Сумбур вместо музыки". Участь "Светлого ручья" оказалась предрешенной. Спектакль, как говорится, попался под руку. 6 февраля 1936 года в "Правде" появилась вторая редакционная статья — «Балетная фальшь (Балет „Светлый ручей“)».

А уже через два дня — 8 февраля 1936 года — в Протоколе совещания при заместителе директора театра [Малегот] было записано:

"Слушали: Информацию т. Волобрина о заявлении Постановочной части о необходимости уничтожения ряда старых постановок, в частности, тех постановок, которые вообще в театре не пойдут..." Отдельно был оговорен "Светлый ручей": "Постановка снята с репертуара театра, декорации выполнены неудачно и в дальнейшем все равно не могут быть использованы"⁴⁰. "Светлый ручей" действительно никогда больше не увидел сцены.

Инна БАРСОВА

³⁵ Файер Ю. О себе, о музыке, о балете. С. 307.

³⁶ Лопухов Ф. Хореографические откровения. М., 1972. С. 133.

³⁷ И. Стравинский — публицист и собеседник / Сост., текстол. ред., коммент. Виктора Варунца. М., 1988. С. 11.

³⁸ Беседа тов. Сталина и Молотова с композитором И. Дзержинским // Советская музыка, 1936, № 2.

³⁹ См.: Тальников Д. Опыт советского балета. "Светлый ручей" в ГАБТ // Литературная газета, 1936, 10 января.

⁴⁰ ЦГАЛИ, СПб., ф. 290, Малегот, оп. 1, ед. хр. 49, л. 5.

THE LIMPID STREAM: IS THE THIRD BALLET BY DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

The Limpid Stream, opus 39, was the last in a triad of ballets written by Dmitri Shostakovich between 1929 and 1935. Unlike his two operas based on themes from Russian classical literature (*The Nose*, 1927-1928; *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*, 1930-1932), all three ballets—*The Golden Age* (1929-1930), *The Bolt* (1930-1931) and *The Limpid Stream* (1934-1935) are devoted to "Soviet themes" as they were then termed.

Work on *The Limpid Stream* coincided with a year which began triumphantly for the composer. On 22 January 1934, the opera *Lady Macbeth* had its premiere at the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre (Malegot). Two days later, on 24 January, the opera had its premiere in Moscow at the V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. Instrumental compositions written earlier were also given their first public performances. The First Piano Concerto, opus 35, performed for the first time in Leningrad in October 1933 by Shostakovich himself, with Fritz Shtidri conducting, was now performed with great success in Baku and Kharkov. Abroad, conductors repeatedly included works by Shostakovich in their programmes. The First Symphony was performed yet again in November 1933 in London under the baton of Nikolai Malko; in February 1934 Leopold Stokowski gave a concert of works by Shostakovich in Philadelphia. Soon Arthur Rodzinsky in America would express interest in staging *Lady Macbeth*.

Nonetheless, it is precisely now, during the period which sees the triumph of *Lady Macbeth* on the Soviet stage, that the 28-year-old Shostakovich is under the greatest nervous pressure. The reason is the campaign of criticism against all Shostakovich's musical productions launched by people who had previously had close ties with the Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians. This criticism began after the staging of the opera *The Nose* and intensified from 1931 onwards. Shostakovich's mood is revealed in a previously unknown letter to Nemirovich-Danchenko dated 27 January 1934 and written exactly three days after the premiere:

"Dear Vladimir Ivanovich.

"There are no words to express my admiration for your genial work on *Katerina Izmailova* [another name for *Lady Macbeth*—*trans.*]. What an enormous pleasure it is for me that my opera has found its way to your theatre and has been staged under your directorship. What I experienced when I attended the dress rehearsal cannot be put into words.

"I would like to explain my departure from Moscow and from the public review. Unfortunately, my nerves are unsettled, and all the worry and anxiety which I experienced during two premieres at the Bolshoi (slip of the pen! at the Maly—I.B.) theatre have exhausted me, and I felt that I would not have the strength to watch *Katerina Izmailova* a third time. So I left in order to recoup my strength and rest a little. I am not a doctor nor a psychologist to offer a precise definition of my mental state, but it might roughly be termed hysteria. At the moment I am in a particularly dreadful state since I am painfully afraid that my departure will be interpreted in some way unfavourable to me..."¹

In 1934 Shostakovich was working simultaneously on compositions which might appear "mutually incompatible". In September he finished the "Bazaar" scene for the cartoon "The Story of the Priest and Balda His Servant", and the Sonata for Cello and Piano, opus 40. In the autumn of 1934 he also continued work on the Fourth Symphony: "The outline I jotted down earlier does not satisfy me. I shall have to start from the beginning."² At the same time, he was also composing *The Limpid Stream*. In 1934, despite the "Declaration of the Obligations of the Composer" (November 1931), in which he had protested sharply at the "applied" role which was then being accorded to music in Soviet musical theatre, Shostakovich again succumbed to the allure of the theatre. Fyodor Lopukhov, who had formed a new choreographic troupe at the Maly Opera Theatre after leaving the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet, was passing, together with Adrian Piotrovsky, through a period of interest in "comedy ballet". Between 1933 and 1935 they staged three "ballet-comedies" at the theatre: *Harlequinade*, *Coppelia*, and *The Limpid Stream*. Writing about *The Limpid Stream* in his memoirs, Fyodor Lopukhov said: "The idea of this ballet was given to me by A. Piotrovsky. He suggested creating a comedy about life in the modern countryside based on the same principles as the previous productions. I liked the project of a production which would be suffused with cheerfulness, joy, youth <...>. We were able to persuade a young composer whom we liked, and whom we had admired from the very start, to write the music <...>. I'm referring to D. Shostakovich."³

Shostakovich did not date the composition of this ballet either on his own piano score and orchestra score for *The Limpid Stream*, nor on signed copies (see p. 226 of the present publication). We are able to

¹ Museum of the Moscow Art Academic Theatre. Nemirovich-Danchenko Archives, No. 6336 (in Russian).

² D. Shostakovich, "We Shall Be the Trumpeters of a Great Age", in: *Leningradskaya pravda*, 28 December 1934, p. 3.

³ F. Lopukhov, *Sixty Years in Ballet: Reminiscences and Notes of a Choreographer*, Leningrad, 1966, p. 272 (in Russian).

judge the dates of the score and production from documents of the Maly Opera Theatre. It would seem that the first hint of a new ballet on a Soviet theme can be dated to 5 March 1933 when A. Piotrovsky suggested that a third act in the style of *The Bolt* by Shostakovich be added to the two acts of *Harlequinade*⁴. On 1 January 1934, Shostakovich received an advance payment (2,729 roubles 67 kopecks) "for forthcoming work"⁵. On 1 November 1934 the receipts and returns statement of the theatre directors for the fourth quarter records "preparatory work to stage a ballet to music by D. Shostakovich"⁶. D. Shostakovich, composer of the ballet *Two Sylphs*, appears as No. 16 in the List of Current Agreements dated that same 1 November 1934; the agreement is dated 13 June 1934⁷. The name of the ballet continues to change. In the List of Authors dated 1 January 1935 under the heading "Debit" (1,970 roubles), the ballet is indicated as *Midday*⁸. In the Estimates for the staging of the ballet dated 25 April 1935 it is called *The Limpid Stream*⁹. In an Agreement between the theatre and a workshop and bearing the same date, it is named as *Caprice*¹⁰. The date for fulfilling the order is given as "no later than 10 May 1935"¹¹. On 4 May 1935 the name *Caprice*¹² can still be found in documents, but on 31 May 1935 the ballet is already referred to as *The Limpid Stream*¹³. Thereafter the file with documents relating to the ballet is called *The Limpid Stream*. The premiere took place on 4 June 1935¹⁴.

Who belonged to the authors' group for the Leningrad performance? The scenario for the "comedy ballet" in three acts and four scenes was written by the choreographer and director F. Lopukhov (1886–1973) and A. Piotrovsky (1898–1938). The stage production was by F. Lopukhov and the stage decorations were the work of Mikhail Bobyshov. The ballet was conducted by Pavel Feldt (1905–1960), one of Shostakovich's fellow students at the Conservatoire and with whom he and Georgi Klements composed a cycle of piano preludes in 1920–1921. *The Limpid Stream* was Feldt's debut as a conductor¹⁵.

For the authors, the decisive factor in their assessment of *The Limpid Stream* was the organic link between the story for the ballet and its music. According to the critics, "D. Shostakovich has again been unfortunate with his story for the ballet", to quote the words of Aaron Erlich¹⁶. By "again" he meant the previous two ballets. The composer himself also believed their stories to be "extremely unsuccessful" in "dramatic terms"¹⁷. His view of the story for his third ballet was quite different: "The plot—very simple and straightforward—has been skilfully developed by A. Piotrovsky, a most cultured connoisseur of theatre and ballet drama."¹⁸ The authors of the scenario saw its "straightforwardness" and "naivety" as the key to *The Limpid Stream*. Nonetheless, it was precisely these qualities which caused them anxiety and doubt, since this was a "comedy ballet" on a Soviet theme—no small matter in the 1930s. In every statement made by the authors we can detect attempts to justify this "naivety". "Outstanding talent, illumined by a feeling for the modern age," wrote F. Lopukhov later, "enabled Shostakovich to rise above our naive and clumsy undertaking. In his music he most certainly does not bear responsibility for our mistakes and misjudgements."¹⁹ Only a few of those who wrote about the story for the ballet had sufficient sense of humour to recognise and accept the comic clumsiness of the subject. These included the conductor of the Moscow performance, Yuri Fayer: "In *The Limpid Stream*, the naivety is mitigated by comic intrigue, the embarrassing situations into which the heroes fall, and the humour of the situation does not allow one to think seriously about whether it is realistic to posit classical ballet dancers arriving at a collective farm <...>. When the authors of the ballet wrote in their programme article about a production suffused with happiness, joy, youth, they undoubtedly had reason to detect these features in the music to the ballet. It was mischievous and ironic in some episodes, and full of lyricism in others. There was something in this music reminiscent of light operettas, whose plots are equally tangled, with obstacles to be overcome, lovers' suspicions and a happy conclusion. The different musical moods in the ballet followed each other with kaleidoscopic speed, creating the sharp, slapstick rhythm of the entire production. This slapstick comedy and emphatic deliberateness, the ludicrous situations where some of

⁴ Central State Archives of Literature and Art, St Petersburg, stock 290, Maly Opera Theatre, inventory 1, archive unit 18, p. 6 (in Russian).

⁵ Ibid., archive unit 24, p. 63.

⁶ Ibid., archive unit 33, p. 2.

⁷ Ibid., p. 18.

⁸ Ibid., archive unit 40, pp. 46, 79.

⁹ Ibid., archive unit 47, pp. 119, 121.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 1.

¹¹ Ibidem.

¹² Ibid., p. 26.

¹³ Ibid., p. 30.

¹⁴ In the notational and bibliographical reference book *D. Shostakovich*, compiled by Ye. Sadovnikov, the date is erroneously given as 4 April (noticed by S. Khentova. See: S. Khentova, *The Young Years of Shostakovich*, Leningrad, 1980, Book 2, p. 139 (in Russian)).

¹⁵ See: S. Khentova, *Shostakovich. Life and Work*, Leningrad, 1985, Vol. 1, pp. 101, 528 (in Russian).

¹⁶ A. Erlich, "The Limpid Stream at the Bolshoi Theatre", in: *Pravda*, 2 December 1935.

¹⁷ D. Shostakovich, *My Third Ballet*. Libretto-Brochure, Maly Opera Theatre, Leningrad, 1935, p. 15 (in Russian). See also p. 7 of this publication.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 14. See also p. 6 of this publication.

¹⁹ F. Lopukhov, op. cit., p. 273.

the characters are engaged in practical jokes at the expense of the comic features of others, were underscored by exaggerated intonation in which one could detect elements of the popular music of the day."²⁰

Such are the views expressed by those involved in the production. As for the critics, none of them was able to refrain from skepticism as regards the "realism" of the plot. Nikolai Gorchakov was the most laconic of all: "Expressing itself in the traditional language of ballet, a group of 'peasants' meets a group of 'urbanites' in the first act, and they dance about this fact during the two subsequent acts."²¹

Harsher criticism came from another quarter and was aimed at the ballet director. The ballet concept of *The Limpid Stream* was criticised in the very first reviews of the Leningrad premiere. Even Ivan Sollertinsky, a friend of Shostakovich, noted a major flaw in the story—its "dramatic helplessness"²². The music also came under fire: "In places it wearies with its repetition of the same rhythmical patterns and a certain 'scrappiness': the parts are combined by montage, and not linked by their symphonic-ballet development."²³ However, a few months later, having seen the ballet once again and listened to the music performed under the baton of Yu. Fayer (see below), he modified his view and found a saving formula: "*The Limpid Stream* is a joyous and lively spectacle-divertissement."²⁴ It should be noted that such an interpretation of the concept of *The Limpid Stream* was quite unexpected from someone like Sollertinsky, an enthusiastic admirer of "dramatic ballet". In the context of the experimentation taking place in ballet in the 1930s such a statement seemed to be pure nonsense: "... a divertissement—in no way represents the 'highway' of Soviet choreography," wrote Sollertinsky in the very same review, adding that "this time, however problematical the genre of the multi-act ballet-divertissement, *The Limpid Stream* was, on the whole, successful."²⁵ Let us recall that drama achieved by choreographic means was then winning the day, and here pantomime was indubitably replacing dance. In the mid-1930s, ballets such as *Bakhchisarai Fountain* by Boris Asafyev and *Lost Illusions* (staged by Rostislav Zakharov) expressed the spirit of the choreographic drama. This same style was continued in the famous choreography for the ballet *Romeo and Juliette* by Sergei Prokofiev (staged by Leonid Lavrovsky at the Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theatre in 1940).

Shostakovich was very critical of attempts by directors to introduce dramatic realism into his first ballets. "Such episodes, for example, as 'The Dance of Enthusiasm' or the pantomime illustration of the labour process (striking an anvil with a hammer) expose an inadequately thought-out approach to the problem of realistic ballet on Soviet themes."²⁶ Having passed through the ordeal of "dramatised pantomime" in *The Golden Age* and *The Bolt*, the composer was happy to begin work on "pure music"—a ballet-divertissement. Shostakovich set out his credo as follows: "The music to the ballet is, in my opinion, happy, light, entertaining and, most importantly, ideal to dance to. I deliberately sought to find a clear, simple language, equally comprehensible both for the audience and for the performers. <...>. To be frank, every time I look at so-called 'pure pantomime', I cannot get rid of the feeling that I am witnessing a conversation between deaf mutes. There is something insuperably unnatural in this apparent 'realism'. Just as one cannot omit music from opera (though this is also a convention), so one cannot eject dancing from ballet. One should not oppose this convention but vindicate it."²⁷

The enormous success of *The Limpid Stream* with the public can be explained not only by the fact that there was dancing in this cheerful and amusing ballet, but also by the fact that the dancers were almost all young people. In the Leningrad production, the ballet brought fame to Zinaida Vasilieva, a ballerina from the Maly Opera Theatre who danced the part of Zina, and to Pyotr Gusev, a ballet dancer from the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet, who danced the part of her husband, the agronomist Pyotr. Feya Balabina and Nikolai Zubkovsky, also from the State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet, were invited to dance the parts of the classical ballet dancers, and Andrei Lopukhov took the part of the mountain tribesman. "When *The Limpid Stream* was staged by F. Lopukhov in 1935 on the stage of the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre, the production was seen as a new achievement in Soviet ballet," Yu. Fayer recalled later²⁸. He had gone to Leningrad especially to see it. Nor was it only the Russian audience which liked the ballet. Georgi Polyanovsky wrote: "The premiere, which coincided with the Leningrad Festival of Arts, evoked considerable interest among foreign guests, musicians by profession. Yevgeni Morawski, the director of the Warsaw Conservatoire, and Leopold Godowski, a pianist of world renown, the Czech professor Neiedly and a number of other foreigners were vociferous in their admiration, infected by the general enthusiasm."²⁹

²⁰ Yu. Fayer, *About Myself, About Music, About Ballet*, Moscow, 1974, pp. 305-307 (in Russian).

²¹ N. Gorchakov, "The Limpid Stream (at the Bolshoi Theatre)" in: *Rabochaya Moskva*, 2 December 1935.

²² I. Sollertinsky, "The Limpid Stream (ballet premiere at the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre)", in: *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, 11 July 1935.

²³ Ibidem.

²⁴ I. Sollertinsky, "The Limpid Stream", in: *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, 5 December 1935.

²⁵ Ibidem.

²⁶ D. Shostakovich, *My Third Ballet*, p. 15. See also p. 7 of this publication.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 15. See also p. 7 of this publication.

²⁸ Yu. Fayer, op. cit., p. 306.

²⁹ G. Polyanovsky, "The New Ballet by Shostakovich", in: *Pravda*, 6 June 1935.

Shortly after the Leningrad success, the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre expressed the wish to stage *The Limpid Stream* and to this end invited F. Lopukhov. The authors' group for the Moscow production differed considerably from the original: the story for the ballet was by F. Lopukhov and A. Piotrovsky, the stage production by F. Lopukhov, the sets were designed by the artist Vladimir Dmitriev, the director was Boris Mordvinov and the conductor was Yu. Fayer. The premiere was held on 30 November 1935. However, the Bolshoi Theatre was not the only theatre wishing to stage the ballet, as is revealed by a letter from D. Shostakovich to V. Nemirovich-Danchenko dated 16 November 1935 exactly half a month before the premiere at the Bolshoi:

"Dear Vladimir Ivanovich.

"The following most upsetting rumours have come to me, about which I have decided to write directly and frankly to you.

"I have been informed that, in a conversation with V.I. Mutnykh, the director of the Bolshoi Theatre, you said that I had promised the ballet *The Limpid Stream* to your theatre, and then gave it to the Bolshoi. In view of the fact that I feel great admiration and affection for the Musical Theatre that bears your name, and for you personally, I found such a view on your part extremely painful.

"Now for the facts. The Leningrad Mikhailov Theatre commissioned me to write the ballet *The Limpid Stream* some time ago, long before we had talks about resurrecting my two ballets *The Golden Age* and *The Bolt*. I never had any talks with you about staging *The Limpid Stream* at your theatre, and I did not propose it first myself since that is something I never do."³⁰

To return to preparations to stage the ballet at the Bolshoi, it should be noted that the production was given a new conception based on the second version of the story for the ballet. Orientating itself on the "grand style" cultivated at the Bolshoi, the theatre "ventured upon a risky operation: it almost completely abandoned the story for the ballet <...>, left out the most tasteless and clumsy episodes (the ballet dancer dressing up as a woman, the duel between him and the elderly gentleman, the concertina player's courting of the schoolgirl Galya)", features reminiscent of "a cheap country vaudeville". When writing these lines, I. Sollertinsky evidently agreed with the cuts being made in the story for the ballet, preferring the other danger, namely that of transforming the ballet into "a divertissement without content".³¹ The introduction of certain passages from *The Bolt* was no doubt intended to expand the score.

Young ballet dancers, soon to become stars of the Soviet ballet scene from the 1930s to the 1950s, took part in the Bolshoi production. We shall name both groups of solo dancers: Zina (Zinaida Vasilieva from the Maly Opera Theatre, Olga Lepeshinskaya), Pyotr (Pyotr Gusev from the Maly Opera Theatre, Alexei Yermolayev, Vladimir Golubin), classical ballerina (Sulamif Messerer, Sofia Golovkina), classical ballet dancer (Asaf Messerer, Alexei Yermolayev, Alexei Zhukov); the role of the Uzbek introduced in the second story for the ballet was danced by Igor Moiseyev.

Muscovites were eager to see *The Limpid Stream*. Among its admirers was Mikhail Tukhachevsky, a friend of Shostakovich. Isaak Glikman reports: "Tukhachevsky was not known as a ballet lover. Simply he liked the ballerina Lepeshinskaya and the ballet *The Limpid Stream*."³² The new conductor and the orchestra musicians also liked it. We are able to judge of the changes made to the score in comparison with the Leningrad premiere from Sollertinsky's review: "This time, performed by the orchestra of the Maly Opera Theatre, it <the music> did not sound sufficiently vivid: the blame for this lies with the young conductor Feldt, who conducted without elan and without that 'sparkling' style which is absolutely necessary when playing brilliantly virtuoso music."³³ When Yu. Fayer conducted the music in Moscow, the critic's response was very different: "In his brilliant and lively interpretation of the music by Shostakovich, the conductor Yu. F. Fayer found that virtuoso principle of performance, thanks to which the score of *The Limpid Stream* sparkled for the first time with rich orchestral colours <...>, he discovered the rhythmic nerve of each musical section and distributed the sonorities, the powerful crescendos, the moments of culmination, impeccably."³⁴ "This score was indeed limpid," wrote Yu. Fayer. "It brought with it surprisingly clear orchestral harmony, simple, pure melody, precise rhythm."³⁵

Strange as it may seem, it was in this "Soviet ballet about a collective farm" that Shostakovich continued the traditions of Russian, or more precisely, St Petersburg ballet music which he knew and felt so well. There were also moments when Lopukhov pointed him in this direction: "Shostakovich composed the famous cello

³⁰ Museum of the Moscow Art Academic Theatre. Nemirovich-Danchenko archives, No. 6337.

³¹ I. Sollertinsky, "The Limpid Stream", in: *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, 5 December 1935.

³² I.D. Glikman, "On the Article 'Cacophony Instead of Music' and Not Only About This", in: *Letters to a Friend. Dmitri Shostakovich to Isaak Glikman*, Moscow, St Petersburg, 1993, p. 321 (in Russian).

³³ I. Sollertinsky, "The Limpid Stream", in: *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, 11 July 1935.

³⁴ I. Sollertinsky, "The Limpid Stream", in: *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, 5 December 1935.

³⁵ Yu. Fayer, op. cit., p. 307.

solo in the ballet *The Limpid Stream* in my presence and basing himself on my explanations on how the adagio would be arranged. It was to be danced by a couple in love with each other and in the same 'moonstruck' state, as I then termed it. I also showed Shostakovich the movements and we even agreed that, when composing the music, he would 'look back' to the cello solo in the Nereid act in the ballet *Sleeping Beauty*, though, of course, without repeating it."³⁶ The charm of the music to *The Limpid Stream* lies in the contrasting combination of grand ballet style and the typical, everyday style of the dances. The music blends with the stage decorations in the same curious fashion: on the one hand there is classical ballet, on the other—decorations in the style of Soviet realism, and costumes and make-up in line with the fashion of the 1930s. Both the spirit of Soviet optimism and the features of folk-dancing were indissolubly fused together. There remained a strange but theatrically seductive tale—a "story-lie" (as Pushkin says). The words of Igor Stravinsky come to mind: "Opera is a lie claiming to be the truth, but I need a lie that claims to be a lie."³⁷ It seems to me that the authors of this work created a "story-lie claiming to be a lie", and which proved incompatible with the demands for "the truth" when depicting life on a collective farm.

What caused the storm clouds over *The Limpid Stream*? The hostility gathering around the authors of the story for the ballet, stage producer and composer had several causes and showed itself in different ways, but it invariably had a tragic outcome for them all. Let us restrict ourselves to the case of Shostakovich. One of the causes of the tension which surrounded him was his independent artistic position at a time when the official style was being increasingly imposed on the arts. Ivan Dzerzhinsky proclaimed himself one of the representatives of this official style. The conversation between him, Stalin and Molotov on 17 January 1936 at the Bolshoi Theatre during a performance of his opera *And Quiet Flows The Don* (by the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre on tour in Moscow), was no mere coincidence. The conversation was "symbolic": "Comrades Stalin and Molotov <...> noted the considerable ideological value of the staging of the opera *And Quiet Flows The Don*."³⁸

Another reason for the unfriendly atmosphere around Shostakovich's work was that many musicians disliked his music.

Finally, ordinary human jealousy was yet another cause stimulating hostility. Insofar as the thirty-year-old composer had influential enemies, they could not bear the sight of the Moscow theatre notices everywhere displaying the name of Shostakovich. Indeed, in the short period of time between 30 November 1935 (the premiere of *The Limpid Stream* at the Bolshoi) and 6 February 1936 (the cancellation of the production), *Lady Macbeth* and Shostakovich's ballet were being performed on three Moscow stages. In addition to the production of *The Limpid Stream* at the Bolshoi Theatre, *Lady Macbeth* was performed (11 times) at the Bolshoi's affiliated theatre, and on 13 January 1936 the troupe of the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre took *Lady Macbeth* on tour. A Shostakovich opera was also being performed at the Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre on Bolshaya Dmitrovka. Stalin went to see *Lady Macbeth* at the Bolshoi's affiliated theatre. As early as January 1936, the word "formalism" had been used in a critical review of *The Limpid Stream*³⁹. On 28 January 1936, came the editorial article in *Pravda* entitled "Cacophony Instead of Music". The fate of *The Limpid Stream* was already sealed. The ballet had come, one might say, at just the wrong time. On 6 February 1936, a second editorial appeared in *Pravda*—"Artificial Ballet (The Ballet *The Limpid Stream*)". Two days later, on 8 February 1936, the Protocol of a meeting attended by the deputy director of the theatre (Maly Opera Theatre) stated:

"Discussed: Information from comrade Volobrinsky on a statement by the Production group about the need to destroy a number of old productions, in particular those productions which in general do not suit the theatre..." *The Limpid Stream* was given a separate mention: "The production has been removed from the theatre's repertoire, the decorations were not a success in any case and cannot be put to use in the future."⁴⁰ Indeed, *The Limpid Stream* was never performed again.

Inna BARSOVA

³⁶ F. Lopukhov, *Choreographic Revelations*, Moscow, 1972, p. 133 (in Russian).

³⁷ I. Stravinsky—*Publicist and Conversationalist*, Compilation, textological editing and commentary by Viktor Varunts, Moscow, 1988, p. 11 (in Russian).

³⁸ "Conversation Between Stalin and Molotov and the Composer I. Dzerzhinsky", in *Sovetskaya muzyka*, No. 2, 1936.

³⁹ See D. Talnikov, "The Limpid Stream—an Attempt at the Soviet Ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre", in: *Literaturnaya gazeta*, 10 January 1936.

⁴⁰ Central State Archives of Literature and Art, St Petersburg, stock 290, Maly Opera Theatre, inventory 1, archive unit 49, p. 5.

КОММЕНТАРИИ

Клавир балета "Светлый ручей" публикуется впервые. В двух театральных редакциях балета первоначальная авторская редакция клавир и партитуры (см. ниже источники А и Б) претерпела значительные изменения в результате многочисленных переделок. Изменения отразились в либретто, композиции крупных членений балета (разбивка на акты и картины), расположении номеров внутри актов и картин, сокращении или исключении отдельных номеров, введении нового материала. При подготовке издания клавир и при редактировании партитуры балета, находящейся в прокате издательства "ДСХ", были использованы все доступные нотные и литературные источники.

1. Нотные источники

А. Черновой автограф клавир первоначальной редакции (РГАЛИ, ф. 2048, оп. 1, ед. хр. 56), объем 27 л. Датировка: предположительно после 1 января (получение аванса*) либо после 13 июня 1934 (заключение договора).

Б. Автограф партитуры первоначальной ленинградской редакции и клавир отдельных номеров (РГАЛИ, ф. 2048, оп. 3, ед. хр. 32), объем 78 л. Датировка: предположительно после 13 июня 1934 или после 1 ноября 1934 (см. с. 214 статьи в настоящем издании). Судя по многочисленным режиссерским и дирижерским пометкам в партитуре, предварительная редакция была пройдена дирижером с оркестром, после чего в балет были введены новые номера и изменено расположение уже имеющихся.

В. Копия клавир ленинградской редакции (нотная библиотека Малого оперного театра, ныне Театра оперы и балета им. М. П. Мусоргского, шифр № 1570, зачеркнут № 87), б. д., б. м.; объем 294 с. В клавир введено 6 номеров из балета "Болт" полностью (названия здесь даем по "Болту": "Танец машин", "Шаконь", "Танец текстильщиц", "Выход комсомольцев", "Интермеццо", "Танец комсомольцев") и 3 фрагмента.

Г. Копия партитуры основной ленинградской редакции (нотная библиотека Театра оперы и балета им. М. П. Мусоргского, инв. № 1866), объем 523 с., б. д., б. м.**

Д. Копия клавир московской редакции (нотная библиотека ГАБТа, шифр КБ № 1789), объем 352 с., б. д., б. м. Вычеркнуты повторения некоторых номеров; добавлены новые номера ("Хоровод", "Танец Зины и Петра", "Лубок", Адажио до минор, "После Марша, перед вальсом актеров").

Е. Авторизованная копия клавир московской редакции, переданная Л. Атовмьяном в Государственный центральный музей музыкальной культуры им. М. И. Глинки по акту № 200 от 26 июня 1968 (ГЦММК, ф. 32, № 287), объем 137 л., б. д., б. м.

Ж. Автограф добавленных номеров партитуры (см. клавир Д) московской редакции. Передан Л. Атовмьяном в ГЦММК им. М. И. Глинки по акту № 98 от 27 сентября 1964 (ГЦММК, ф. 32, № 63), объем 25 л.

З. Оркестровые партии московской редакции партитуры (нотная библиотека ГАБТа).

II. Литературные источники

И. "Светлый ручей". Балет в 3-х действиях, 4-х картинах. Либретто Ф. Лопухова и А. Пиотровского. Музыка Д. Шостаковича. Художник В. Дмитриев. Л., Государственный академический Малый оперный театр, 1935 (первая редакция либретто).

К. "Светлый ручей". Балет в трех действиях и четырех картинах, музыка Д. Д. Шостаковича. Либретто Ф. В. Лопухова, А. И. Пиотровского. М., Издание Государственного академического Большого театра СССР, 1935 (вторая редакция либретто).

Л. "Д. Шостакович". Нотографический и библиографический справочник / Составитель Е. Садовников. М., 1965. С. 52—57.

III. Последовательность номеров

Публикуемый клавир балета "Светлый ручей" приведен в соответствие с прокатной партитурой балета, восходящей в свою очередь к партитуре Ленинградского Малого оперного театра, ныне Театра оперы и балета им. М. П. Мусоргского (Г), использовавшейся на премьере балета 4 июня 1935 года. Эта редакция представляется наиболее целесообразной в отношении музыкальной и сценической структуры балета, так как учитывает момент контраста номеров. Порядку номеров в прокатной партитуре ближе всего последовательность, зафиксированная Е. Садовниковым (Л) и в целом соответствующая первой театральной редакции либретто (И). В настоящем издании редактором внесены в либретто некоторые изменения. Отклонения от порядка чередования номеров в других источниках в настоящем издании не оговариваются. В публикуемом клавире и в прокатной партитуре балета принята новая, единая для клавир и партитуры сквозная нумерация.

В Приложении публикуются танцы, не вошедшие в сценическую редакцию балета. В клавире "Ткацкий хоровод" имеет № 14, в партитуре он находился после танца "Шаконь" (действие первое). В клавире — № 18, после "Танца Доярки и Тракториста" (действие первое). В клавире — № 16, после "Танца девушек" (действие первое). В клавире — № 37, после Вальса (действие третье).

Инна БАРЦОВА

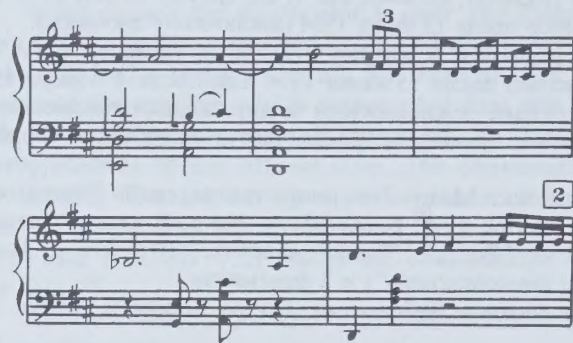
* См. об этом в статье, напечатанной в настоящем издании.

** Надпись в конце "Танго", перенесенного из "Болта", — "7. III. 31 г., Петро(Ленин)град", — сделана переписчиком этого номера в балете "Болт" и к "Светлому ручью" отношения не имеет.

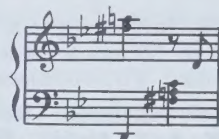
IV. Текстологический комментарий

В оркестровой партитуре “Светлого ручья” имеются многочисленные расхождения с клавирным текстом, начиная с отдельных деталей изложения, фразировки, штрихов, фактуры, динамических указаний и т. п., кончая общей структурой и масштабами номера. Поскольку публикуемый клавиш приведен в максимальное соответствие с оркестровой партитурой, находящейся в прокате издательства “ДСХ”, ниже приводятся наиболее значительные или характерные расхождения клавира и партитуры, а также указываются случаи, где из-за отсутствия авторского клавира фортепианное переложение номеров или отдельных фрагментов было сделано редактором.

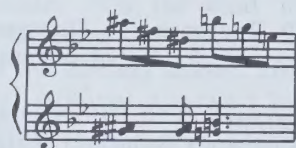
№ 2. В клавире такты 8—9 изложены несколько иначе, и за ними следуют еще три такта, отсутствующие в партитуре:



№ 5. Такт 77 в клавире:



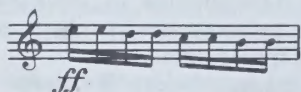
№ 11. Такт 55 в клавире:



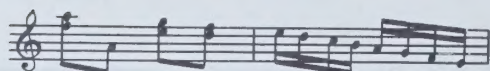
№ 13. Темповое обозначение поставлено М. Якубовым. Такт 53 в клавире (правая рука):



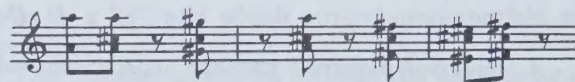
№ 14. Такт 15 в партитуре имеет такой мелодический рисунок:



Такты 31—32 в клавире (правая рука):



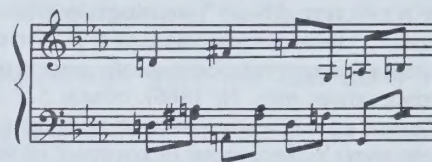
Такты 41—43 в клавире (правая рука):



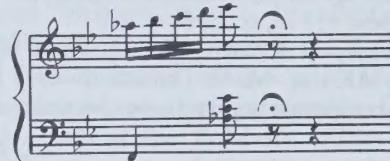
Такт 84 в клавире (левая рука):



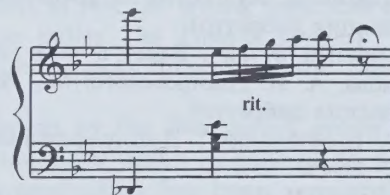
№ 16. Такт 13 в клавире:



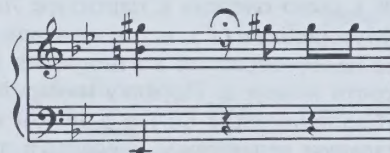
№ 18. Такт 12 в клавире:



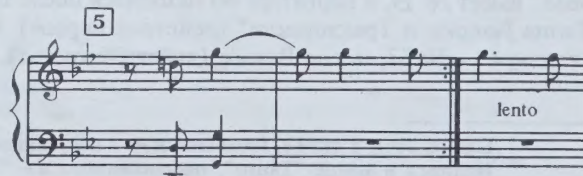
Такт 20 в клавире:



Такт 24 в клавире:



Между тактом 44 и тактом 45 в клавире имеется еще один такт, отсутствующий в партитуре:



№ 20. В клавире весь этот номер написан без ключевых знаков альтерации.

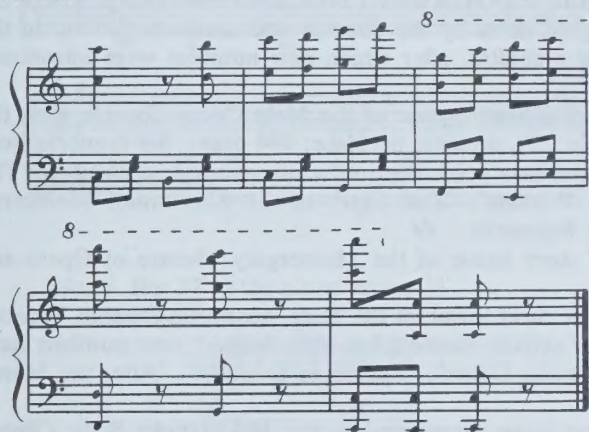
№ 23. Темп Allegretto в цифре 6 поставлен И. Барсовой по аналогичному номеру Сюиты из балета "Болт".

№ 24. В клавире после такта 81 даны двадцать тактов, аналогичных тактам 5—24 этого же номера. С такта 82 знаком репризы обозначено повторение последних четырнадцати тактов.

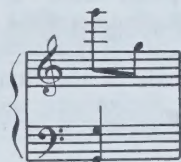
№ 25. Последние двадцать тактов в клавире отсутствуют. Восстановлены по партитуре И. Барсовой.

№ 27. В клавире в такте 7 — rit., в такте 8 — Allegro.

№ 28. Последние пять тактов в клавире изложены так:



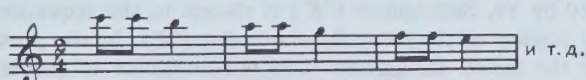
№ 30. Последняя четверть такта 10 в клавире выглядит так:



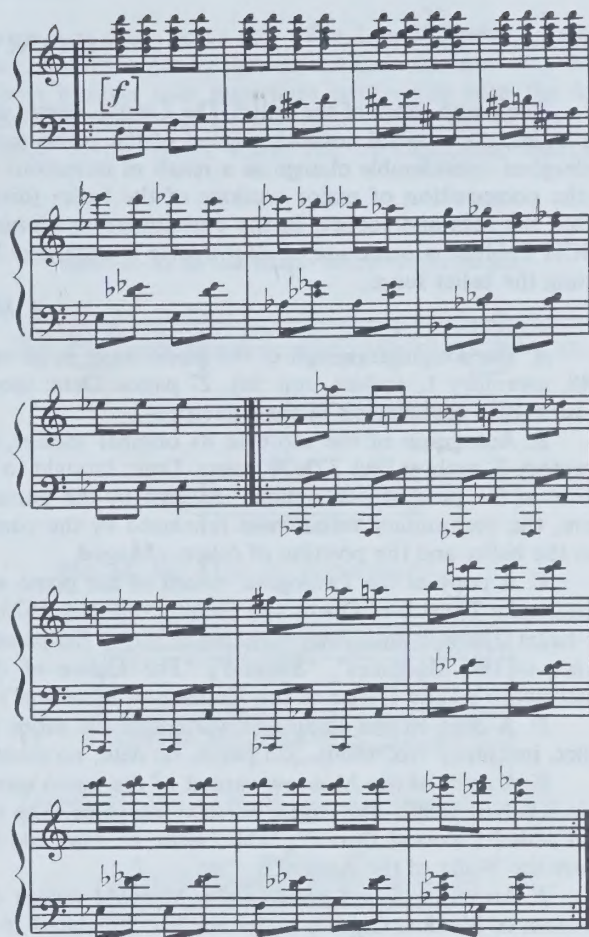
№ 33. В клавире ГАБТ а этот номер отсутствует. Переложение выполнено И. Барсовой. В автографе клавира (РГАЛИ) — несколько иной вариант этого номера.

№ 34. В клавире отсутствует. Переложение выполнено И. Барсовой.

№ 35. В клавире все восемь тактов цифры 16 в правой руке имеют другой ритмический рисунок:



Сохранился более развернутый клавирный вариант этого номера (под названием "Кода. № 37"), в котором вместо восьми тактов цифры 5 дан большой эпизод (132 такта, считая раскрытые аббревиатуры), помещенный в Приложении (VII). Кроме того, перед цифрой 17 в этом расширенном варианте "Финала-коды" есть два повторяющихся восьмитакта:



№ 36. Фрагмент с такта 9 цифры 8 до такта 9 цифры 9 переложен в соответствии с партитурой И. Барсовой.

В клавире после такта 12 цифры 10 не один, а два такта:



№ 37. Темповое обозначение поставлено М. Якубовым.

№ 39. В клавире отсутствует. Переложение выполнено И. Барсовой.

Темп Adagio в цифре 8 поставлен М. Якубовым.

№ 43. Темповое обозначение поставлено М. Якубовым.

Приложение

I. Темповое обозначение поставлено М. Якубовым.

IV. Темповое обозначение поставлено М. Якубовым.

Манашир ЯКУБОВ

COMMENTARY

The piano score of the ballet *The Limpid Stream* is published here for the first time. In the two theatrical editions of the ballet, the original author's edition of the piano score and orchestra score (see below the sources "A" and "B") have undergone considerable change as a result of numerous re-scoring. These changes are reflected in the story for the ballet, in the composition of major sections of the ballet (division into acts and scenes), in the distribution of musical pieces within the acts and scenes, in the curtailment or elimination of certain pieces and in the introduction of new material. DSCH Publishers made use of all available musical and literary sources when preparing the piano score for publication and editing the ballet score.

I. Musical Sources

A. The rough autograph of the piano score in its original variant (Russian State Archives of Literature and Art, stock 2048, inventory 1, archive unit 56), 27 pages. Date: thought to be after 1 January (receipt of advance payment*) or after 13 June 1934 (conclusion of the agreement).

B. Autograph of the score in its original variant, and the piano score of individual numbers (RSALA, stock 2048, inventory 3, archive unit 32), 78 pages. Date: thought to be after 13 June 1934 or after 1 November 1934 (see p. 219 of the article in the present publication). Judging by the numerous marginal notes by the director and conductor found in the score, the preliminary variant was rehearsed by the conductor and orchestra, after which new numbers were introduced into the ballet and the position of others changed.

C. A copy of the Leningrad variant of the piano score (library of sheet music of the Maly Opera Theatre, now the Mussorgsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet, code No. 1570, deleted No. 87), no date, no place; 294 pages. Six numbers from the ballet *The Bolt* have been included in full in the piano score (given here according to the names used in *The Bolt*: "The Dance of the Machines", "Shakon", "The Dance of the Textile Workers", "The Entry of the Komsomol Members", "Intermezzo", "The Dance of the Komsomol Members") and three fragments.

D. A copy of the Leningrad variant of the score (library of sheet music of the Mussorgsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet, inventory No. 1866), 523 pages, no date, no place**.

E. A copy of the Moscow variant of the piano score (library of sheet music of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre, code KB No. 1789), 352 pages, no date, no place. The repetition of certain numbers has been deleted; new numbers have been added ("Round Dance", "The Dance of Zina and Pyotr", "Popular Dance", "Adagio in D major", "After the March before the Waltz of the Actors").

F. An autographed copy of the Moscow variant of the piano score, transferred to the M.I. Glinka State Central Museum of Musical Culture under act No. 200 dated 26 June 1968 (The State Central Museum of Musical Culture, stock 32, No. 287), 137 pages, no date, no place.

G. Autograph of numbers added to the Moscow variant of the score (see piano score "E"), transferred to the M.I. Glinka State Central Museum of Musical Culture under act No. 98 dated 27 September 1964 (SCMMC, stock 32, No. 63), 25 pages.

H. Orchestra parts for the Moscow edition of the score (library of sheet music of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre).

II. Literary Sources

I. *The Limpid Stream*. A ballet in three acts, four scenes. Story for the ballet by F. Lopukhov and A. Piotrovsky. Music by D. Shostakovich. Sets by V. Dmitriev, State Academic Maly Opera Theatre, Leningrad, 1935 (in Russian).

J. *The Limpid Stream*. A ballet in three acts and four scenes. Music by D.D. Shostakovich, Story for the ballet by F.V. Lopukhov, A.I. Piotrovsky, A publication of the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR, Moscow, 1935 (in Russian).

K. D. Shostakovich. A notational and bibliographical reference book. Compiled by Ye. Sadovnikov, Moscow, 1965, pp.52-57 (in Russian).

III. The sequence of pieces

The piano score for the ballet *The Limpid Stream* published here corresponds to the official score, itself based on the score used by the Leningrad Maly Opera Theatre, now the Mussorgsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet ("D"), at the premiere on 4 June 1935. From the musical and scenic points of view, this score would seem the most suitable as it takes into account the contrast between various numbers. The sequence noted by Ye. Sadovnikov ("K") is closest to the sequence in the official score and in general corresponds to the first theatrical edition of the story for the ballet ("I"). In the present edition the editor has made certain amendments to the story for the ballet. Deviations from the sequence of pieces as given in other sources are not indicated in this edition. The piano score published here and the official ballet score use the same new, unified, continuous numeration system.

The dances not included in the stage edition of the ballet are published in the Appendix. "The Weavers' Dance" has the number 14 in the piano score; in the score, it follows "Shakon" of Act I. No. 18 in the piano score; it follows "The Dance of the Milkmaid and Tractor Driver" in Act I. No. 16 in the piano score; follows "Young Girls' Dance" of Act I. No. 37 in the piano score; follows the "Waltz" (Act III).

Inna BARSOVA

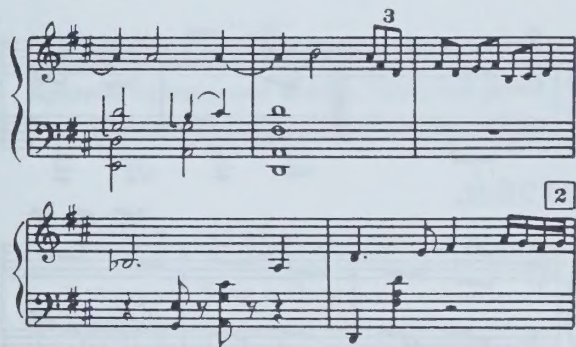
* On this question, see the article printed in the present publication

** The legend at the end of "Tango", included from *The Bolt*—"7.III.31. Petro(Lenin)grad"—was made by whoever copied this number from the ballet *The Bolt*, and has no connection with *The Limpid Stream*.

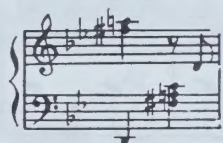
IV. Textual Commentary

There are numerous discrepancies between the orchestra score and piano score of *The Limpid Stream*, ranging from differences in some individual details of arrangement, phrasing, strokes, melodic figures, dynamic accents, etc., to the general structure and barring. As the present piano score has been brought into maximum conformity with the score available from DSCH Publishers, below we give a list of the most significant and characteristic differences between the piano score and the orchestra score, as well as piano scores made by the editor where the corresponding figures or fragments were not in the author's original piano score.

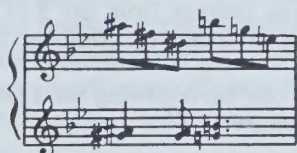
No. 2. In the piano score bars 8 and 9 are arranged slightly differently, and are followed by three additional bars not included in the score:



No. 5. Bar 77 in the piano score:



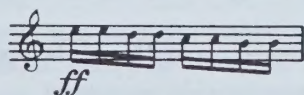
No. 11. Bar 55 in the piano score:



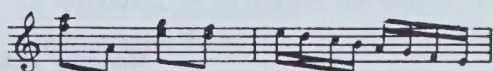
No. 13. Tempo marked by M. Iakubov. Bar 53 in the piano score (right hand):



No. 14. Bar 15 in the score has the following melodic figure:



Bars 31-32 in the piano score (right hand):



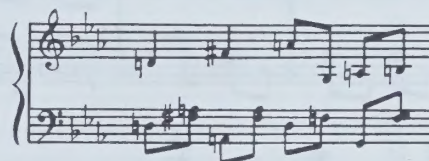
Bars 41-43 in the piano score (right hand):



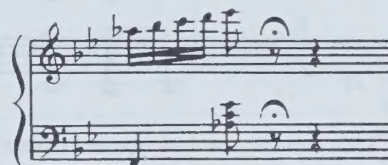
Bar 84 in the piano score (left hand):



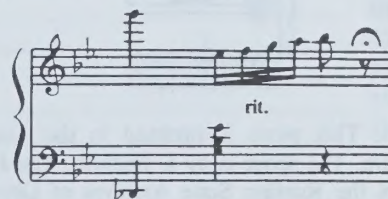
No. 16. Bar 13 in the piano score:



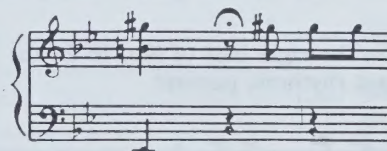
No. 18. Bar 12 in the piano score:



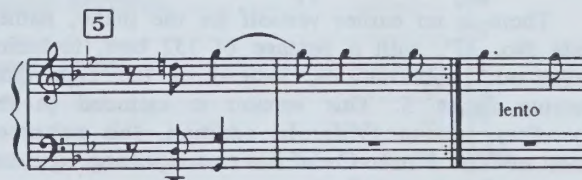
Bar 20 in the piano score:



Bar 24 in the piano score:



There is an additional bar between bars 44 and 45 that is not in the score:



No. 20. This whole passage in the piano score has no key signatures.

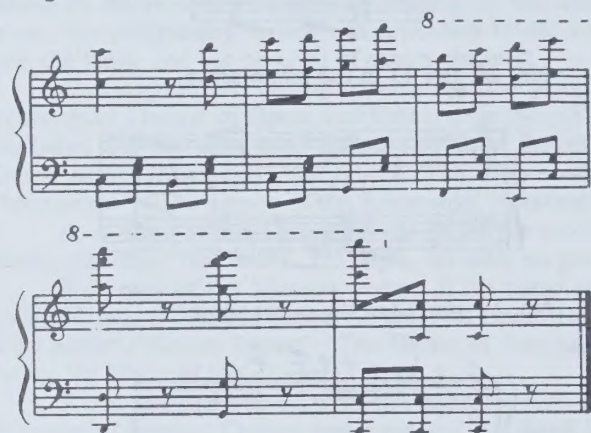
No. 23. The tempo was marked as *Allegretto* in No. 6 by I. Barsova by analogy with a similar section in the Suite in the ballet *The Bolt*.

No. 24. In the piano score, bar 81 is followed by twenty bars similar to bars 5-24 of the same piece. From bar 82, the repeat mark indicates the repeat of the last fourteen bars.

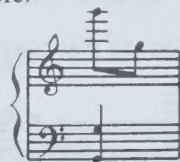
No. 25. The last twenty bars are absent in the piano score. Restored on the basis of I. Barsova's score of this piece.

No. 27. The piano score has *rit.* in bar 7, and *Allegro* in bar 8.

No. 28. The last five bars in the piano score are arranged as follows:



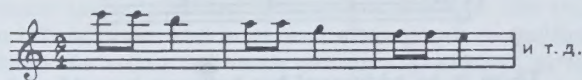
No. 30. This is what the last quarter of bar 10 looks like in the piano score:



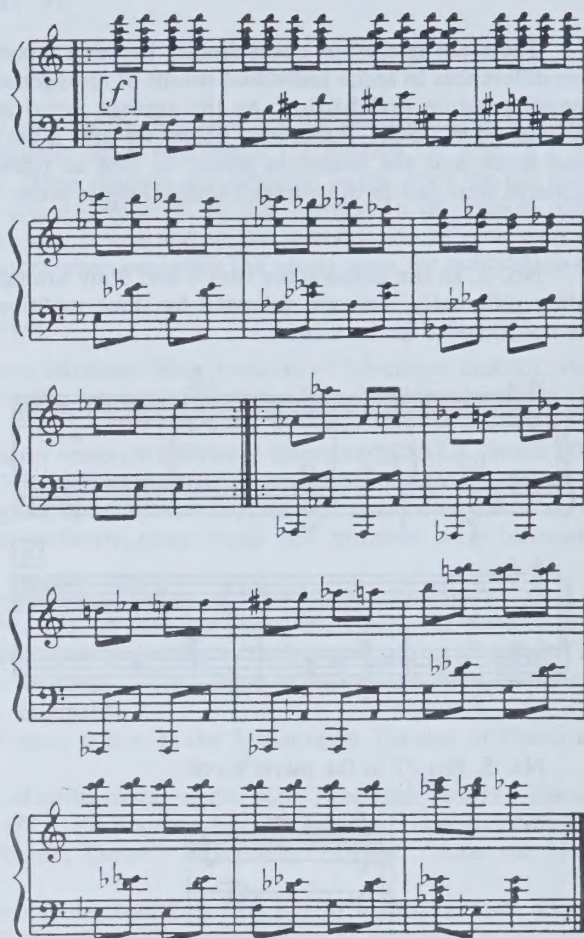
No. 33. This piece is omitted in the score of the Bolshoi Theatre. The score is by I. Barsova. The manuscript piano score of the Russian State Archives of Literature and Art has a slightly different version of this passage.

No. 34. Not in the piano score; arranged by I. Barsova.

No. 35. The eight bars of No. 16 for the right hand have a different rhythmic pattern:



There is an earlier version for the piano, named "Coda No. 37", with a passage of 132 bars, including "spelled-out" abbreviations, instead of the eight bars following figure 5. This version is included in the Appendices section (VII). In addition, this enhanced version of "The Finale-Coda" has two repeating eight-bar passages before figure 17:



No. 36. The passage from bar 9 of figure 8 to bar 9 of figure 9 is arranged to conform to I. Barsova's score.

Instead of one bar following bar 12 of figure 10, the piano score has two:



No. 37. Tempo has been marked by M. Iakubov.

No. 39. Missing from the piano score; arranged by I. Barsova. *Adagio* after figure 8 was marked by M. Iakubov.

No. 43. Tempo marked by M. Iakubov.

Appendix

I. Tempo has been marked by M. Iakubov.

IV. Tempo was marked by M. Iakubov

Manashir IAKUBOV

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- The Story of a Silly Baby Mouse* for soloists and symphony orchestra. Op. 56. Words by M. Tsekhanovsky from the short story by Samuil Marshak. Score and instrumental parts. Text in Russian and English.
- Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*. Op. 29. An opera based on a story by Nikolai Leskov. First Edition. Score and instrumental parts. Text in Russian.
- Katerina Izmailova*. By Dmitri Shostakovich and Veniamin Basner. A symphony for a large symphony orchestra. Score and instrumental parts.
- The Nose*. Op. 15. An opera based on a story by Nikolai Gogol. Score and instrumental parts. Text in Russian.
- Alone*. Op. 26. Film score. Score and instrumental parts.
- Supposedly Killed*. Op. 31. Score to a play staged by the Leningrad Music-Hall. Orchestration by Gerard McBurney. Score and instrumental parts.
- Quartet No. 3*. Op. 73-a. Instrumentation for chamber orchestra by Rudolf Barshai. Score and instrumental parts.
- Quartet No. 4*. Op. 83-a. Instrumentation for chamber orchestra by Rudolf Barshai. Score and instrumental parts.
- Quartet No. 8 (A Chamber Symphony)*. Op. 110-a. Instrumentation for chamber orchestra by Rudolf Barshai. Score and instrumental parts.
- Quartet No. 10*. Op. 118-a. Instrumentation for chamber orchestra by Rudolf Barshai. Score and instrumental parts.
- Quartet No. 15 (Requiem)* Op. 144-a. Instrumentation for strings orchestra by Misha Rakhlevsky. Score and instrumental parts.

